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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,846—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M.* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
WINDHUBNA	C. Pellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.
ODELLA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 23rd instant.
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Manager.
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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,742	30th November.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 19th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, about 19th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1896.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

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BOMBAY.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
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MARK I, ·455 OR ·450 SERVICE MODEL.
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This Weapon is the outcome of a long course of experiments directed to attaining the greatest power efficiency, quickness, and safety.

COLT'S DOUBLE ACTION GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER.
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.
These Pistols take the new Government ·455 and the ·450 Cartridge. Price Cash Rs. 92, Credit Rs. 103.

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Takes the ·450 and ·455 Cal. Regulation Service Cartridge. It has a movable bar, rear sight and an exchangeable military and bead foresight, both regulated for 20 yards. The performance and correct shooting of each Revolver is guaranteed. Price Cash Rs. 100; Credit Rs. 112.

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ARMY AND NAVY REGULATION REVOLVER.
Self-extracting, rebounding Hammer, double action. Six Chambers, blued, ·455. Cash Rs. 96; Credit Rs. 107

THE BRITISH "BULL-DOG" REVOLVER.
·450 Bore, blued, five Chambers and takes the ·450 Bore, Cartridge 13 grs. and 225 grs. bullet; it weighs only 1½ lb. and its entire length is 6½ inches. This is the lightest Revolver that can be made for so large a bore. Cash Rs. 45; Credit Rs. 50.
COLT'S ARMY OR SPECIAL TARGET SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER, ·450 BORE.
This Revolver won nearly all the Prizes at the Competition at Bisley, 1892. Cash Rs. 105; Credit Rs. 117.

COLT'S ARMY DOUBLE ACTION.

COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTION, SELF-COCKING, CENTRAL FIRE, ARMY REVOLVING PISTOL ·476 CALIBRE. Price Cash Rs. 92; Credit Rs. 103.
This pistol has the double hand or pawl, is made of the best quality of steel, superior workmanship, blued frame and barrel.
COLT'S NEW POCKET DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER 6 SHOT, ·32 CALIBRE CENTRAL FIRE.
Has the Jointless Solid Frame, the Simultaneous Ejector and the Rebounding Lock.
Price Cash Rs. 60; Credit Rs. 67.
COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING DERINGER POCKET PISTOL, ·410 CALIBRE.
Price Cash Rs. 18; Credit Rs. 20.
This Pistol can be loaded and fired very rapidly; it can be carried in the Vest pocket, and is an efficient Fire-arm.

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Gordon Stables' Rose of Annandale	2	0
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J. C. Hutcheson's Crown and Anchor	2	0
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Whishaw's A Boyer of the Terrible	2	0
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MOVEMENT. Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

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18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	550
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Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.
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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "PERSEPOLIS," arrived from KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF in Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th November, 1896.

No. 5464-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1896.
NOTIFICATION.

IT is proposed to establish a MODEL DAIRY FARM at UMBALLA, combined with a School for the instruction of managers. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials, etc., to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Elysium House, Simla. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read and write, and understand simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be ascertained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
E. DEBRATH,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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By Sir GEORGE ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I. With numerous Illustrations by A. D. McCormick. Royal 8vo. 21 lls. 6d.

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By Order,
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Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

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MR. JAMES CAVANAGH will arrive in Bombay, in the S. S. "VADALLA," about the 20th of October, with one of the best shipments of HORSES ever landed in India, consisting of all classes. Particular attention is drawn to a team of Cream Colored Horses and a team of Cream Colored Ponies.

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NANA K. GAUD,
Minister to H. H. Maharaja HOLKAR, G. C.S.I.
Dated, Darbar Office, Indore, 28th October, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
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TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli, during the year commencing from 1st January, 1897.
2. Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of one Rupee per copy.
3. Tenders must reach the Agent not later than FRIDAY, the 4th December, 1896, in covers superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
5. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer, Hubli.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 9th November, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house, on the Khetwadi main Road, behind Sir Mangaldass' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of November, 1896, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., for the Supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, etc., for the Inmates of the Institution for a period of one year from 1st February, 1897.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the Undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 9 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

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CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 8 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,260 9 5
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	„	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,35,568 11
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622 14 6
Properties and Head Stock	„	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		575
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 S	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	760
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,480
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	700
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Cowasjee Davar Mills	900	500	500	25	660
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	495
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	930
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Pes.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs'5	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	480
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,180xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jeewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	900xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,800	1,000	20	500
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangura Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Manekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	925
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pm
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 60	800
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,080
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvdRs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venishunker					
Vulkanishunker					
Wadia Mill Co	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Wallace Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800xd
Woollen Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Bombay	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brecl's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
Colaba	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
East India	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	305
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Fort	400	200	200	dvd Rs 8	100
French	150	5,500	...	25+80	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	456	450	Rs40	530
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Meramille	1,000	500	500	53	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Munmar M	1,000	400	400	dvd Rs20	350xd
New Berar	1,200	250	250	15	210
New Indian	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs60	500
Prince of Wales	100	125	125	dvd Rs 9	137½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	25	475
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	600
Surat Cotton and Woollen	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat Laxmi Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs65	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000		74	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	100	...	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	50	15	50
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	100	12	161
Do. New Issue	500	375	1,500	300	5,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	625	75	1,650
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5	1,050
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	200	dvdRs16	175
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	250	8 pr. ct.	350
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Koup & Co	4,000	200	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	175	21	350
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	300	30	200
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	200	...	61
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Scoundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	25	60	1,060
Telephone Co.	9,2001	251	100	100	145
				dvd Rs11	31
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	2,000	£100	all	5 p. c.	70
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		470
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	70

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-2
Gold Leaf	,,	25-1 Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-13 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-11 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12
Sovereigns	,,	16-2
Do. Dragons	,,	16-1
Silver 17	,,	83-0
Do. 17½	,,	83-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9-22m., 10-23a. Low water, 3-18m., 3-18a.
M. M. steamship Saghalien due to arrive, 6 a.m.
Results of University Examinations, L.C.E., First B.Sc., F. Ag., S. Ag., and Diploma in Agriculture.
Roller Skating Rink.
Moonlight Band on the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Raventhaler entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Ganges yesterday; the steamer Mohammady left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Persepolis entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Shaik Misri Fair will be held at Rowley Hill, Parel, on Thursday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Busreh, per extra s. s. Persepolis, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Withoba Fair commenced, yesterday, at Lady Jamsetji Road, and will continue for five days. A palki procession left the temple last night, and paraded the Mahim bazaar.

ESCAPE FROM THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.—The Superintendent of the Sassoon Reformatory reports that three boys, named Dyam Ludha, Ismail Ebrahim, and Ebrahim Haji Gunny, aged 19, 17, and 16, respectively, escaped from the Reformatory on Sunday morning, between the hours of 4-30 and 5 a.m., by scaling the compound wall of the institution.

INFRINGEMENT OF PORT REGULATIONS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Pilaji Jaoji and two other tindals of native boats were brought up on the charge of anchoring in the fairway harbour, on Sunday night, without the regulation side lights. The accused pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 10 each.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—A jowli hut, belonging to one Withoo Gunnoo, a toddy drawer, at Old Purbadavie Road, accidentally caught fire and was soon razed to the ground. The fire is said to have been caused by the lighted wick of a cocoanut oil lamp being carried into the roof by a rat. The fire-brigade were informed, but their services were not brought into requisition. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.—An adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Star of India Mills was held, yesterday, at the registered office in Church Gate Street, when Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., chairman of the board of directors, presided. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer, it was resolved that the meeting be further adjourned till Thursday, the 3rd December next.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. R. B. Brooks, the third officer of the steamship Ganges, now lying in the harbour, has made a report to the police that, about 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th instant, he left in a drawer in his cabin a silver watch and a gold chain, of the value of £7, and found them missing at 7 o'clock the same evening. The cabin was open all day, and some three hundred labourers were at work on the vessel.

MOONLIGHT BAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 o'clock:—

March.....Stars so Brightly Shining.....J. Newton.
Overture .....La Gazza Ladra .....Rossini.
Valse .....Little Huntsmen .....Roeder.
Selection.....La Cigale .....Godfrey.
Gavotte .....Charming .....Boggetti.
Galop .....Kivat .....Zikoff.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Raoji Krishna was brought up on the charge of driving his vehicle (a hack victoria) in a rash and negligent manner. A Hindu by-passer was knocked down by the gharry, and accused instead of waiting to see if the man was seriously hurt drove away. He was subsequently arrested by the police. He was sentenced to a week's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 30, with the option of imprisonment for a further term of fourteen days.

THE FREE COMMERCIAL NIGHT-CLASS.—Mr. Damodherdas Gordhandas Sookhadiwalla, who established, at his own expense, the People's Free Reading Room and Library in the Fort, some years ago, has made arrangements to open, on the premises of the library, from the 1st December next, a free Commercial Night-School. Young men will be instructed there in English and Gujeratee correspondence, arithmetic by short calculations, book-keeping, practical economy, and regarding commercial products in India and foreign countries, exchange, freights, &c. Instruction will be imparted by experienced teachers from 6 to 8 p.m. The control of the school will be given to the head teacher, but a committee of the undermentioned gentlemen has been appointed to visit the school, and offer suggestions for its improvement:—The Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. S. A. Nathan, Ghellabhai Haridas, Narandas Purshotumdas, Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Hassumbhoy Visram, and K. M. Shroff.

WAS IT A CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM?—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Pathan, named Abdul Salam Fateh Mahomed, aged forty years, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from internal injuries, the result of an accidental fall off a window, on the third storey of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road. It appears that Abdul Salam arrived in Bombay from Kandahar about ten days ago and put up with twelve other Pathans on the third floor of the house. About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, he went to sleep alongside the window facing the road. The half of the window is protected by a cross bar of wood, and it is believed that in a sleepy state the man leaned against the cross bar of the window, and accidentally losing his balance fell out on to the up telephone wires, and thence down on to the footpath, a height of about thirty feet. Abdul Salam, though not totally unconscious, is unable to explain himself at present. If the fall had not been broken by the telephone wires, the man would have been killed outright.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—Mathadin Bhowani, a basket coolie, residing near Null Bazaar, was, on the night of the 10th instant, found lying in an unconscious state on the Falkland Road, near the Bapty Mill, and was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. On an examination at the hospital by the House-Surgeon it was ascertained that the man was suffering from the effects of dhatura poisoning, administered to him by some scoundrel with an evident object of robbing him of the money which he had on his person when he left the house that day. The man is unable to give any account of the occurrence, but his son stated before the police that his father left the house that day with Rs. 5 in a cotton bag, which he had tied round his waist. The police examined the bag and found it cut open and the money extracted therefrom. After having been detained in the hospital for three days, Mathadin regained his consciousness and made a statement to the police to the effect, that on the evening of the day in question he was engaged by a Mahomedan to carry some bedding to the Grant Road Railway Station. On the way they stopped at a tea-shop, which they entered, and the Mahomedan called for two cups of tea, one of which he gave to the complainant. On tasting the tea a little, the Mahomedan stated that it was not sweet enough, and on that plea the Mahomedan took out some white powder from his pocket which he said was sugar, and put some of it in complaint's cup of tea and a little in his own. After drinking the tea, they left for the station; but on reaching the spot where he was found by the police he became giddy and fell down. What happened subsequently he did not remember, until he found himself in the hospital on the 13th instant. The complainant gave the description of the Mahomedan, whom, he said, he could identify. He further stated that he was robbed of Rs. 5.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Ellis prosecuted Chundoo Suntoo and Dadoo Suntoo, two brothers, residing at Bandora, the former on a charge of kidnapping Dhondee, a minor, aged thirteen years, from the lawful guardianship of her sister, and the latter of aiding and abetting the former in the commission of the offence. It appears that, on the morning of the 22nd September last, the girl Dhondee left her father's house, at Bandora, and went to visit her sister, named Gungabai, who resides in a chawl at De Lisle Road, as she (Dhondee) was about to leave for her native country that evening. While the girl was in Gungabai's house, the two accused, with a premeditated object went to the chawl. No. 2 stood outside the chawl, while No. 1 went into the room and told Gungabai that Dhondee was wanted by her father, at Bandora, and that she would return to her in the evening before leaving for her native country. As the first accused was known to Gungabai, and as she knew that he was living in a house opposite to one occupied by Dhondee's father, Gungabai did not suspect any foulplay and allowed the girl to go with No. 1. Immediately the first accused came out of the chawl with the girl, he was joined by No. 2, who was waiting outside, and then they both took Dhondee to the Byculla Railway Station. The first accused purchased two tickets for Kolhapur, and gave them to his brother, who took the girl to Kolhapur, where he left her at his mother's house, and returned to Bombay. As Dhondee did not return home in the evening, Gungabai went to Bandora, and on an inquiry ascertained that the girl was not at her father's house. Gungabai and the girl's father then went to the first accused, who, on being questioned by them, disclaimed all knowledge of Dhondee. A report was made to the police, who arrested No. 1 at Bandora, and No. 2 in Bombay, and the girl was brought to Bombay from Kolhapur. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law. After the evidence of witnesses was recorded, Mr. Ghamat contended that the charge was a trumped-up one, and was the outcome of enmity existing between the girl's father and No. 1. The age of the girl, which constituted the very pith and marrow of the offence of kidnapping, was not proved. If No. 2 had taken the girl to Kolhapur, he would not have been found in Bombay. The fact that he was arrested in Bombay proved that he did not take the girl to Kolhapur, and that he had no hand in the matter. Again, when the girl was traced to Kolhapur, and as soon as she was given in charge of the police, she stated that she had gone there of her own accord for the purpose of sight-seeing, and that no one had taken her there. Mr. Ghamat further contended that with the exception of the girl's own evidence there was no independent testimony to show that Dhondee was found by the police in the house of the accused's mother at Kolhapur. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that as regarded the girl's age the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith and of the girl's mother was satisfactory, and proved abundantly that she was a minor. It was also clearly proved that No. 1 took the girl from Gungabai's house and No. 2 conveyed her to Kolhapur. Both the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BANDORA CHURCH NEWS.

SUNDAY last was a *gala* day to the parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, Juvem, the occasion being the celebration of the first Mass of the Rev. Fr. John Francis Creado, brother of Master Peter Creado, the well-known organist of St. Peter's Church, Bandora. As this Rev. Father is the only priest in his community this festive occasion was observed with great solemnity. The decorations in the church were superb. As announced the High Mass commenced precisely at 8 a.m. It was sung by the Rev. Fr. John Francis Creado, assisted by the Rev. Frs. Welz and Peter Fernandes. The Rev. Fr. Pereira, the Vicar of the Church, preached a very impressive sermon to the large congregation. He also thanked, on behalf of the Rev. Fr. Creado, the Rev. Frs. of St. Stanislaus' Institution, the Rev. Fr. Stein, S.J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, and the Rev. Fr. Peters, S.J., his spiritual director. On the conclusion of the sermon, the Rev. Fr. Pereira made a special mention of the late much lamented Dr. Meurin in words that brought forth tears from the congregation. He said that it was through his large-heartedness that this Rev. Father was admitted in the said institution. To mark this day as one of great jubilation and solemnity, nearly all the parishioners approached the Divine Table to receive communion from the hands of the Rev. Fr. Creado. After the termination of Divine Service, the following address was presented:—

Dear and Revd. Father,—Words cannot describe the pleasure we feel in beholding you now raised to the dignity of the priesthood. We had long been in anxious expectation of this day—the day when we would see you amongst us as a priest, according to the order of Melchisedec, offering for the first time the Clean Oblation in that very church where the merits of the Passion and Death of the Immaculate Lamb were first applied to your soul by Baptism, and calling down, with those consecrated hands, the blessing of God upon us. Since the time you left us, which was not long after the demise of your much beloved and respected parents, and were received in St. Stanislaus' Institution at Bandora, through the kindness of the late Archbishop Meurin, we had always been receiving information from friends and well-wishers of your promising school career, which has been happily brought to a close so very grandly. Indeed, we are greatly indebted to the same deceased good Bishop for your high calling, for it was he who first awakened that pious desire in you; and in no small measure again are we indebted to the great goodness and pains taken on your behalf by the different superiors of St. Stanislaus' Institution when you were in it; by the Revd. Father Stein, S.J., Rector of St. Xavier's, your spiritual director, and the Revd. Father Peters, S.J., your professor and director, to all of whom we tender our sincerest thanks. We take, moreover, this opportunity to discharge a deep debt of gratitude we owe to the Very Revd. Theodore Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, for placing those Fathers over you for the training of your heart and mind, and conferring upon you the different holy orders. We are fully aware that your stay amongst us now is but of a very short duration; yet the chief thing we desire and beg is, that in whatever place you may be stationed, be it ever so far, you would always remember us in the Holy Sacrifice of Mass. That you may be the pride of your parishioners and that God may help you to successfully withstand all the severe trials and troubles one of your vocation is likely to find, and to perform well your hard and onerous duties as a priest, is the sincerest prayer of your relatives and friends. Craving your blessing, &c.

After the presentation of the address, the Revd. Fr. Creado, on rising, said: Rev. Fathers, Relatives and Friends,—I thank the Rev. Fr. Stein, S. J., Rector, St. Xavier's College, who was represented by the Rev. Fr. Welz, the Rev. Frs. Peters, S. J., P. Fernandez, and Pereira, the Vicar. After this the Rev. Fr. Pereira, accompanied by the Rev. Fr. Creado, his brother, and the congregation, repaired to that beautiful spot where the late Rev. Dr. Meurin during his Bishopric used to pitch his tent during the summer season. On this spot a special pendal was erected, representing the summer tent of the late Rev. Dr. Meurin. The Rev. Fr. Pereira, on reaching this spot, again moved the hearts of the congregation when he said "that this is the spot where the Rev. Fr. Creado was first received in that much esteemed and revered institution—St. Stanislaus." Prayers were then offered to the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Dr. Meurin, after which the congregation was invited to the house of the Rev. Fr. Creado. The St. Paul's Band did full justice to this imposing function by playing the Meluzzi's Mass, under the baton of Mr. J. M. Gonsalves.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

5-96—Daphtary and F—Manchand Talbhai and others vs Chunilal Mansukhlal—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

300-96—J Peace—Bibi Noorjan vs Rehmathibi—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

154-96—Wadia and G Framjee Manockjee Poonjiajee and another vs Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee—Bicknell M and M. Part heard.

151-96—Little and Co—Vassonjee Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.

422-87—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Vassonjee Mansing and others—Little and Co, and J C Cama.

371-96—Brown and M—Runchordas Haridas vs Madhowjee Thackersey and another—Thakurdas D and Co.

50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.

182-96—Ardeshir H and D—Anandjee Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.

625-95—Framjee M and M—Ardeshir Nowrojee Karaki vs Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Karani—Bhaishanker and K and Sorabjee and J.

477-96—Muljee and R—Savitribai vs Jugannath Ramjee and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

486-96—In person—Sena Soobha and others vs Nowrojee Jehangirji Modi.

434-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat and another vs Gcolam Hoosein Valad Baba Faki.

153-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chogmal Heersookdas and another vs Beharilal Sookhlal Madhavjee Virjee.

222-96—Crawford B and Co—Parmanand Raja vs Raja Wepoor and others—Tyabjee D and Co, and Sorabjee and J.

376-96—Muljee and R—Haridas Mowjee and others vs Mehta Pranshanker Jamietram and others.

452-96—Bhaishanker and K—Gangasad Ramnarayen and others vs Burjorjee Bomonjee Junewalla.

492-96—Payne G and S—Mahomed Nasram and another vs Homadh Khalfan.

522-96—Janardhun and A—Nowrojee Pestonjee Gadiwala vs Nusserbhai Sharikan Valad—Mansookhan and another.

562-96—Balkrishna and V N K—Shedmal Tansukrai vs Ghela Maneck.

575-95—Janardhen and A—Bai Goolbai vs Cowasjee Pestonjee Sookhabehram.

599-96—Ardeshir H and D—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel vs Behramjee Hormusjee Patel and others—Ardeshir H and D.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

38-96—In person—Purshotum Veljee vs Memon Hajee Ahmedaba—Part heard.

43-96—In person—Mahomedally Husonally alias Vanabhoy Hussonally vs Hussonally Allybhoy.

Postponed Long Causes.

89-96—Mansukhlal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

388-91—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kerawala vs Sonabai and another—Pestonjee R K and Sorabjee and J.

487-95—Payne G and G—Sukurbai vs Chatoorbhuj Nathu—Bhaishunker and K.

412-95—Sorabjee and J—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.

417-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th October 1896 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 14,454 maunds and Rs. 1,209 in the earnings.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and thereby its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ELLES, on Wednesday, at Mian Mir presented the Order of the Bath to Surgeon-Colonel Thompson in recognition of his services in Chitral. At Rawalpindi on the same day the same order was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer and on Tuesday at Bukloh to Sir Charles Leslie.

NEWS has been received from Rawalpindi of the death of Second-Lieutenant F. L. McMahon, attached to the 3rd Rifle Brigade.

A FRESH experiment is to be made in the Agri-horticulture Gardens, Lahore, as to the suitability of sowing American and Egyptian cotton in India as a rabi crop.

MR. A. H. REID has been appointed a judge of the Punjab Chief Court in place of the late Mr. H. T. Rivaz.

COLONELS G. C. HOGG and A. Currie, Bombay Cavalry, and W. J. Parker and J. L. Willis, Staff Corps, have been granted colonel's allowances.

IT has been settled that no work is to be done in connection with the Mandalay Kunlon Railway beyond Lashio during the current official year.

ON the 9th instant a third-class passenger travelling from Bombay to Allahabad alighted from the train ill, and as it was suspected he was suffering from bubonic plague he was at once removed to the hospital by the medical staff at the station.

IT is understood that the Bengal Government has referred the project of a railway line from Kishengunge station, *via* Kot Chandpur, to Magura, put forward by Messrs. Barry and Co. to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, for opinion.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL having assumed command of the Bengal forces, General Sanford har returned to the Meerut District; Brigadier-General Cooke, on return from leave, has resumed command of the Sind district; and Colonel Jeffries, who has been officiating, proceeds home on eight months' leave.

THE North-Western Railway are going to make large reductions in the rate for the carriage of grain when despatched from Sind where there is no scarcity to the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. The reductions vary from twenty-six to twenty-nine per cent., when grain is despatched from stations between Kotri and Khanpur to Lahore and stations beyond Lahore.

THE total of the rail-borne traffic in the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the quarter ending June 30th show a further decline. Last year it sank from 17,089,929 to 16,674,153 maunds, and now it has again fallen to 15,584,208. The decrease has taken place entirely in the exports which have declined by 16 per cent., there being a slight rise of 2·5 per cent. in the imports.

THE Calcutta police are at present enquiring into a case of arsenical poisoning at Mian Mir. Lieutenant J. A. Thicknesse of the Somersetshire Light Infantry went to tiffin at mess on Wednesday in his usual health, but was taken seriously ill half an hour after the meal, the symptoms according to Surgeon-Captain Walker, who was immediately called in, being indisputably those of arsenical poisoning. Lieutenant Thicknesse's condition was for a time extremely critical, and he could scarcely be said to be out of danger. One of the native mess servants has been arrested pending further inquiry.

A GRANT of Rs. 50,000 from Provincial funds is to be made to the Bellary District Board to be spent entirely on the improvement of roads in the District in addition to the grants already provided for this purpose. The grant will be met from savings under 43, Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.

THE Government of India has sanctioned, under Section 34 of the Madras Harbour Trust Act II of 1886, the raising by the Madras Harbour Trust Board of a debenture loan of Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at either 3½ or 3¾ per cent. a year as the state of the money market will allow, and repayable in thirty years. The Board proposes to repay the total amount of its debt to the Government with the proceeds.

SOME time ago several posters were put up in the public streets at Hazaribagh stating that if the bunniahs did not lower the prices of grain their shops would be looted, and the threat has been carried out. A few days ago a mob consisting of some 150 men attempted to loot the bazaar. The police have sent up four offenders for trial.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS, Acting Deputy District Grand Master, *vice* Sir H. Prinsep, lately resigned, has been appointed District Grand Master, (Calcutta) his selection being approved by the Prince of Wales, Grand Master.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry ordered by the local Government in connection with the collision between the steamer Gaekwar and the flat Baranagore, commenced its sittings in Calcutta on Friday. At the conclusion of the inquiry the court, after consultation, decided not to frame any charge against any one, intimating that a report would be made to the local Government in due course.

WITH the view of facilitating the transport of grain from Sind (where there is no scarcity) to the Punjab and N.-W. P., the North-Western Railway have determined to make large reductions in the rate for grain when despatched from stations between Kotri and Khanpur to Lahore and stations beyond it. The reduction varies from 26 per cent. to 29 per cent. according to the distance. If those who have charge of Relief funds, such as that at Lahore, would take advantage of this concession, and promptly expend every rupee they have in importing, as they might easily do through an agent in Sind, as much grain as their funds will carry them to, the benefit would go where it is intended, that is to the poor; but otherwise the chances are that the bunniah will simply score again.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 7th November was 229, against 224 and 234 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 78. There was no death from cholera, against three and five in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 18. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were four deaths from tetanus against seven in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 25 respectively, against 87 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·6 per mille per annum, against 31·5, the mean of the last five years.

THERE are certain hardy and perennial swindles accomplished by means of advertisement, against which the Metropolitan Commissioner of Police has thought it useful, once in a way, to warn the gulls of London. He does not say that all advertisements of the kind indicated are drawn

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are reduced 25 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

XMAS TOYS and DOLLS in Great Variety, all latest Novelties, at Cheapest Prices. Liberal Discount to Large buyers. At SHROFF BROTHERS, HORNBY ROW, Fort, Bombay.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M.DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLES.—We have just unpacked a case containing Pneumatics and Cushion tyred CYCLES of different makes. Prices exceptionally low.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

PRESENTS.—GOLD AND SILVER Albert's Bangles, Rings, Studs, Charms, Ear-wires, Silver Filigree Work, Photo-Frames, &c., &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Re. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL MAN, WANTED, to accompany a Steamer to Karachi. Apply personally to Dr. Munday, Apollo Street, Fort.

COTTAGE PIANO, by J. BRINSMEAD (London) and other Pianos, Iron framed. Next to new. Very Cheap.—PIANO DEPOT, Opp. Charni Rd. Station. ueen's Road.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynæcology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply o "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Consisting of Several detached Bungalows, is the largest and best Situated. It is also the nearest to Gymakana. Geral Station and all the fashionable resorts.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respect, I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to a Hotel in Fort, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PEARSE and Co.'s NEW PRICE LIST of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, &c., is now ready and can be had free on application. Prices very Moderate.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply. "M. N.," care of this Office.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters, playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

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NOTES.

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I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned

CHUBB'S LOCKS,

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at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock for immediate Supply.

DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality,

LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,

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FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES.

Of Various Sizes.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

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Carriages and Horses, Single and Pair, of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on Moderate terms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

No further telegrams calling for notice in this column having come to hand through Reuter since those chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date, we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	281,000	235,000	365,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom,	124,000	85,000	130,000
" Continent	158,000	75,000	123,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2 901,000	2,026,000	2,971,000
" exports to U. K. do.	981,000	515,000	910,000
" " to Continent do.	809,000	561,000	936,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,060,000	946,000	1,064,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,120,000	3,473,500	3,653,980
" " Surats	151,000	140,730	145,510

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	525,000	933,400	718,460
" London	8,000	5,750	5,000
American Afloat	330,000	208,000	400,000
East Indian "	5,000	9,500	10,000
Total ...	928,000	1,156,650	11,36,460
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 19-32d.	4 7-16d.	3d.
" Good Dhollera	3 27-32d.	3 15-16d.	2½d.
Difference ...	25-32d.	½1.	½d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	4,21,997
" " Branches	Inc.	1,69,598
Other "	"	6,31,431
Government Securities	Dec.	3,01,612
Other authorised "	"	3,960
Loans on Govt.	Inc.	4,21,470
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	7,03,902
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	85,744
Cash	Inc.	16,15,902

The increasing clearness of Money, present and prospective, was strongly indicated by the advance of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the beginning, and again in the middle of last week; but the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an increase in the Cash Balance at the close of last week of some 16¼ lakhs, at 126¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 19¾ lakhs at the end of the week preceding. In the period covered by the Bank's present Return an addition of over 6¼ lakhs was made to Private Deposits, and Bills Discounted had diminished by 7 lakhs; while, on the other hand, there had been an increase of 4¼ lakhs in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements having been nearly 9¼ lakhs, as against an increase of over 12¾ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. There was but little movement in Government Deposits, a decrease of 4¼ lakhs at the Bank's head office having been counterbalanced to some extent by an addition at the branches, leaving a net decrease of 2¼ laks.

COTTON.—Again we have to report a blank day in business in this staple as far as exporters are concerned; and the Mills have taken only 700 bales, consisting of 250 old Barsee, at Rs. 195-6; 300 old Bengal, at Rs. 160-2; and 50 old Nuggur, at Rs. 185; and 100 new Pachora, at Rs. 178½ per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices have further declined Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy.

There is nothing fresh regarding Cotton in the official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning. Picking had become general throughout the Oomrawattee circle, and at Julgaum supplies were free, were at while at Barsee they were expected early as they also Broach where the plants continued to flourish in seasonable weather. In the Dhollera circle the Cotton crop continued to show improvement at Wudwan, and the weather was seasonable there and at Veerumgaum; but at Bhownuggur the drought had seriously damaged the plants.

WHEAT has been firm in tone to-day with a moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account; but prices are all unchanged as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	6 3	0per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	6 2 3	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	6 2 9	"
Red Delhi	"	6 0 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	6 6 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	5 15 0	"
Hard Red	"	6 0 0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by exporters, in a steady market, the only change in prices being a decline of 2 annas per cwt. in *Linseed*, the following being our closing quotations this evening :—

Linseed	Rs.	6-14-0 to 7-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	"	8-6-0 to 8-8-0	"
Do. Bawnpore	"	8-0-0 to 8-2-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	7-13-0 to 7-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	"	47-0-0 to 48-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	"	45-0-0 to 46-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,403	bales.
Wheat	7,832	cwts.
Linseed	1,691	"
Rapeseed	819	"
Gingellyseed	5,931	"
Castorseed	1,317	"
Rice	1,793	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Holders of tonnage are asking 11s. 6d. for Seeds and-or Wheat, and 12s. per ton for Cotton to picked ports.

EXCHANGE opened this morning steady to firm in tone at 1s. 3 9-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There has not been much business passing to-day either way, but the tone of the market continues firm, rates closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits	Do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs	Do.	1'66 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled to-day, and 3½ per Cents declined to 99 15-16 both for cash and the next settling day; but rates settled a little, and closed, as they had opened, viz., at par in both positions; with Threes quoted at 99.

SHARES.—This market has become inanimate, the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 75, in China Mill shares, of Rs. 70 in Currimbhoy, and of Rs. 20, in Manockjee Petit, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,320 per share.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 14th November, compared with the Statement of 7th November, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 7. Rs.	Nov. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,54,570	48,32,573
Do. do. at Branches	19,68,574	21,38,182
Other Deposits	2,87,11,370	2,93,42,801
Post Bills	3,868	3,628
Credits, undrawn	19,58,861	22,63,159
Rs...	5,38,97,243	5,45,80,343
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,08,83,340	1,05,81,728
Other authorised Securities	40,15,707	40,11,747
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	54,95,575	52,36,968
Loans do. do.	91,23,712	95,50,182
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,24,30,483	1,17,26,581
Dead Stock	4,11,492	4,12,068
Stamps and Stationery	24,051	24,028
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	4,81,897	3,98,153
Cash	1,10,22,986	1,26,38,888
Rs...	5,38 97,243	5,45,80,343

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 15.

10 p.m.	81·0

MONDAY.—NOVEMBER 16.

6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	86·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FOLEY—October 27, at Avonside, Fordingbridge, Hants, wife of Capt. R. E. Foley, 45th Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CULLINAN—MACCABE—October 21, at the R. C. Church, Donnybrook, Dublin, Dr. Henry Michael Cullinan, only son of the late Cormac M. Cullinan, Surgeon H. M. Indian Army, to Catherine Frances (Katie), youngest daughter of Sir Frances MacCabe.

GLENN—CHAPMAN—October 22, at the Stamford-hill Congregational Chapel, Walter William Glenn, of Bombay, to Hannah, widow of C. H. Chapman.

SIEVEKING—CAMPBELL—October 28, at the British Consulate, Paris, and afterwards at the English Church, in the Rue d'Aguesseau, Albert Forbes, son of Sir Edward Sieveking, M.D., of 17, Manchester-square, to Margaret Julia, elder daughter of the late Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 25, at Dover, Catharine, widow of Henry Armstrong, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of 97, Elm-park-gardens, S. W.

COTTON—October 27, at 13, Longridge-road, Earl's-court, Mary, wife of Major-Gen Frederick Conyers Cotton, Royal Engineers, C.S.I., aged 78.

DOUGLAS—October 22, at 9, Magdala-crescent, Edinburgh, Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Major C. E. Davis, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Army, and widow of Lieut.-Col. Walter Douglas, Madras Staff Corps, aged 69.

DREW—October 20, Mary (May), eldest daughter of Major-Genl Barry Drew, C.B.

EDGELL—October 24, Hester, wife of Edward B. Edgell, J.P., Rector of Bromham, Wilts, aged 77.

GLUBB—October 25, at 5, Wilbury-avenue, Hove, John Matthew Glubb, late Capt. Begal N. I., Staff Corps, H.E.I.C.S., aged 59.

LERESCHE—October 26, at 2, Mapesbury-road, Brondesbury, N.W., Charles Samuel Leresche, formerly of Calcutta, aged 70.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—November 13, at 3, Zig Zag Lane, Calcutta, the wife of T. J. Campbell, Carc Taker Credit Lyonnais, (late Staff Sergeant C. D., and of E A, and K-B, Royal Horse Artillery), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILLESPIE—LAING—November 11, at St. Stephen Church, Bareilly, by the Rev. F. W. Thompson, Richard William Gillespie, Rifle Brigade, only son of Major-General W. A. Gillespie, late Bombay Staff Corps, of Brydorwen, Monmouthshire, to Alice Maria, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Laing, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

WILLIAM—GWYTHER—November 3, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. R. J. Langford, Albert Llewellyn S. William, Civil Engineer, to Kate Louise, second daughter of the late Henry Gwyther, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

DEATHS.

BURKE—November 11, at Calcutta, Bridget Jane (Birdie), beloved wife of Edward Henry Burke, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department; aged 27 years, 14 days.

HANNAGAN—November 10, at Jubbulpur, Margaret Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of John Salisbury Hannagan, in her fifty-third year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A SYMPATHISER."—A good idea, but somewhat premature.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896.

THE prompt and well-reasoned reply that has been given by the Bombay Government to the representation of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, disposes, among other things, of the frequently reiterated demand voiced by the Sabha for famine to be officially declared. The revised Famine Code does not impose this duty on Government. It simply provides that the Divisional Commissioners shall report to Government, who will thereupon issue orders if official intervention is considered necessary. So long as energetic efforts are put forth by Government in the directions indicated by the Code, it matters little whether the formality of "declaring" famine is gone through. The new Code, framed after full discussion at several agricultural conferences, is the outcome of practical experience and has been carefully considered both by the Local and the Supreme Governments. Its authors doubtless had good reasons for omitting the clause which in the previous Code made a declaration of famine incumbent on Government. Foremost amongst these reasons must have been the desire to relieve the authorities of every needless labour or formality, in view of the onerous duties they must of necessity perform. But while all unnecessary formalities should be abandoned it is very desirable for Government, through the medium of "the Editor's table," to keep the public informed as to the measures adopted to meet the necessities of the situation. One might suppose from the tone adopted by several of our vernacular contemporaries that up to the present Government have sat looking on with folded hands. The absence of official information has given some colour to these assertions, though it does not altogether excuse them since particulars have been given in these columns from independent sources of the measures adopted. As already indicated, relief works have been commenced on a considerable scale. They exist in all the collectorates of the Deccan, as well as in Bijapur and Dharwar. In accordance with the provisions of the Code they were preceded by test works which are still being utilised in various districts. If Government are criticised for delaying the prosecution of vigorous measures they can answer that the test works as a whole did not reveal any great demand for employment. Neither did the information received by Government lead them to the opinion that grain stocks in the Presidency are unduly low. But it was seen that the extent to which the dealers are taking advantage of anticipated shortage of crops to raise prices would inevitably bring about distress, and that the pinch of want was already felt in some districts. Hence Government decided not to place too much reliance on the absence of an active demand for employment on the test works, and regular relief works are being initiated.

The suggestion made in these columns when famine was first apprehended that the relief works in the Deccan should consist largely of well-sinking, is being adopted. This is a method of relief that has the twofold advantage of preventing the disintegration of villages by keeping the people employed near their own homes, and also of being of permanent benefit in ensuring the agricultural security of the affected areas. The Public Works staff has been massed as far as circumstances will permit in the districts mainly affected, those of the Central Division, and the sinking of tanks and collection of metal for roads are the works that have so far been taken in hand. For the time being the ordinary undertakings of the P. W. D. are suspended, as far as possible, except in places where the works in progress are of such a nature as to fulfill the conditions appertaining to relief measures. No works classed as "large" have been taken in hand so far, the desire of Government being to keep the people as near to their village homes as possible. But, as pointed out in the reply to the Sabha, the time may come when small works, no matter how numerous they may be, will be inadequate for the purpose. "Relief on a large scale," remarks the letter, "can be given only by the concentration of labour as far as possibls on large works." But it is by no means easy to adopt this form of relief in this part of India. For instance, there are no large railway schemes affecting this Presidency that have reached a stage at which a commencement could be made. Even if there were, railway construction is open to the objection from a famine point of view that ordinarily nearly three-fourths of the capital is expended in the purchase of material abroad. When railways are constructed on a rupee basis they are far less open to this objection, but in view of the tightness of the money market it is not very likely that for the present any projects of railway construction will be pushed forward by enterprising Indian capitalists. There is, however, one railway concern the promoters of which may be enabled to assist Government in the task that now devolves upon it. We refer to the Tapti Valley railway, which is to connect Surat with the cotton fields of Khandeish. If the earthworks are carried on at the Khandeish end, they will aid in relieving the pressure felt in that Collectorate, where, however, the situation is far less serious than in the Deccan districts. A great deal of the work in stemming the tide of want will, of course, fall on the Revenue Department, through the Famine Branch of which orders are issued to the P. W. D. A considerable augmentation of staff will be required, and is already being arranged for. All the Collectorates where relief works are needed will be granted the services of at least one additional Assistant Collector. The supervising resources of Government will thus be strained to the utmost, and orders have been passed that no Revenue or P. W. D. Officer is to be allowed leave, except when urgently required on the ground of health.

In the heavy task of combatting scarcity Government will, we believe, be considerably aided by the philanthropic agencies that have been formed for the purpose of supplying grain to the poor at rates below those prevailing in the market. If the money asked for by these associations is forthcoming, there can be no doubt that the dealers will be compelled to reduce their prices, and it is from the high prices rather than the want of grain that the distress has arisen. The increase of means of railway communication is undoubtedly of immense value in dealing with famine. But it cannot be denied that to some extent it aids the grain-dealers in the process of thimble-rigging the market, and keeping up prices. By a little manipulation and combination the dealers can at any time they like greatly lower the stocks in districts where grain is much wanted, and the railways unwillingly aid them in so doing. But if these tactics are defeated by the associations that have been formed yeoman service will be done by them in the task of mitigating distress. In their letter to the Savarjanik Sabha, Government give some cogent reasons for not interfering with the course of trade by importing grain on their own account. Besides these reasons, there is the further fact that so far as this Presidency is concerned it is not wheat that is most needed. Its importation would not relieve this part of India to the extent that has been supposed, owing to the fact that the people do not eat wheat ordinarily, since it does not agree with them. Jowari and bajree are the principal grain stuffs consumed by the labourers of the Konkan and the Deccan. Mesopotamia is the only foreign part of the world from whence these foodstuffs are obtainable. It is a melanchoy satisfaction to know that in this Presidency although the condition of affairs is serious, it is not at all so bad as in the North-West Provinces, and parts of the Punjab, where it is apprehended that the present will prove the worst famine of the century.

THE Marquis of Dufferin was entertained at a public banquet in Belfast the other day, and made a very interesting speech, which has been reproduced in our columns. He alluded to his presence on that as his positively last appearance on the stage of official life, a statement that has been received with a certain amount of genial scepticism by his admiring fellow-countrymen, who hope to see him again doing useful work for the nation and the Empire. He apologised in a playful manner for not being able to impart any State secrets, but his remarks were almost as instructive as if he had been able to direct "a blaze of Rontgen rays upon the closed doors of the several Cabinets of Europe." A great deal has been written and spoken of late about our unpopularity in Egypt. That we are disliked by our neighbours Lord Dufferin does not deny. But he does not attribute that dislike, as some of our critics do, to our superior personal manners. One of the reasons of Continental hostility to England is thus explained by Lord Dufferin :—"We, Englishmen, safe within the circuit of our tutelary seas, can form no conception of the haunting anxieties which embitter the existence of the nations of Central Europe, upon whose every frontier hangs, black and motionless, a threatening cloud of war, and whose citizens, even within the recesses of their innermost chambers, mingling with the prattle of their children and the tender converse of the hearth, can hear the ominous tramp of alien armies, the rattling of their artillery, the thunder of their squadrons as they periodically gather, march, and manœuvre within, so to speak, a stone's throw of their unprotected fields and villages and open towns. With such a sword of Damocles hanging over each country's head you can understand how angry all become at the thought of what they consider the inconsiderate action of an outsider like ourselves precipitating the risk of a universal disaster." The very circumstance of our being out of the path of the storm is an additional subject of irritation and offence, and this feeling is still further enhanced by Europe being divided—at all events for the moment, he did not say permanently, for all alliances are kaleidoscopic—into two independent interests, the one represented by what for all practical purposes we may call the Dual, and the other by the Triple Alliance. Each confederacy is alive to the effect which our co-operation on either side might have upon the result in the case of an ulterior conflict, and all are united in abusing what they call our selfish isolation and our indifference to the vital interests that preoccupy themselves. Another source of unpopularity arises out of the recent impulse in France and Germany towards Colonial expansion, in which they have been forestalled by ourselves. But it is a vain thing to expect nations to be just or reasonable when their material interests are at stake, and hard words break no bones. "In any event, says Lord Dufferin, in spite of this prevailing tone of angry and disingenuous deprecation, we may console ourselves with the comfortable assurance that Europe, however little she may like us, cannot help respecting us as a steadfast, truth-loving, humane, and indomitable people, and when our detractors affect to descant upon our loss of prestige nobody knows better than themselves that they are talking arrant nonsense." The good people who sometimes talk as if they thought we were on the eve of the millennium will, perhaps, be shocked by Lord Dufferin's conviction—a conviction borne in upon him during his long contact with the outside world—that in spite of Christianity, and civilization, in spite of humanitarian philosophics, the triumphs of scientific knowledge, in spite of the lessons of history and the bitter experiences of the more recent past, force, and not right, is still the dominant factor in human affairs, and that no nation's independence or possessions are safe for a moment unless she can guard them with her own right hand. He reminds quiet stay-at-home people in England, that the safeguard of the silver streak" is an ever-diminishing advantage. In former days the winds were faithful allies of Britain as her seas; but their virtue has been exorcised by steam, and "probably there is not a War Office in Central Europe which does not possess the matured plans of some clever strategist for a descent upon our coasts, either in the shape of a serious attack or a formidable diversion." That both attempts would ultimately fail he has no doubt; but that our weakness should ever engage an enemy to entertain the idea would be in itself a most serious misfortune. This declaration will be endorsed by everyone except the rapidly dwindling band of Little Englanders.

THE extraordinary story of Sun Yat Sen was discredited when the *Globe* first published it; for it was not believed possible that a man should be smuggled into the Chinese Legation in London and there kept a prisoner. Reuter told us that such a man had disappeared, and later that he had been released from the Chinese Legation. But the mail papers bring us details of the remarkable circumstances under which he was kept a prisoner, his discovery, and the pressure which became necessary before his release was accomplished. The man, it was asserted, was hustled into the Chinese Legation as he was walking along the road and was kept under lock as the Chinese Government wanted his head and would have it. Sun Yat Sen, according to Dr. James Cantlie, Dean of the College of Medicine for Chinese, and that gentleman, to whose energy Sun owes his liberty, was a student in the Medical College in Hong Kong when Dr. Cantlie was a lecturer then. Sun Yat Sen remained at Hong Kong until the year 1887 until he qualified. He was a brilliant student, and started practice in Macao, a settlement some thirteen miles from Hong Kong. He was, owing to the success which attended his practice there, induced by his friends to go to Canton. Dr. Cantlie then lost sight of him for some months, but ultimately he called upon him in Hong Kong, and said he had got into trouble with the Chinese Government. Dr. Cantlie recommended him to consult a lawyer. He saw the lawyer the next day, but he would not tell him where Sun was, in case the news should get about. He next saw Sun in Honolulu on his way home in March of this year. He found Sun was going to England, and he urged him most strongly to prosecute his medical studies in England, and advised him to go to London in October, when the medical classes are opened. This he did, for he called upon Dr. Cantlie in London on the 1st October, and spent the day with him at his house. He then found lodgings for Sun for a few days. He went backwards and forwards to his house, but suddenly his visits ceased, and Dr. Cantlie learned from his landlady that he had not been at his lodgings for a few days. On Saturday evening, October 17, at 10-30, he received information from a source there was no gainsaying, that Sun was a prisoner at the Chinese Legation, and that in a few days he was to be sent out to China, where he would certainly lose his head. Sun was accused of being connected with the Kalao Wai, the secret society whose chief motive is the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. For days Dr. Cantlie sought to obtain information of Sun, but was unable to do so. Finally, he sought the aid of the Press, and engaged private detectives, whose instructions were to prevent Sun being

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PEACE SIGNED BETWEEN ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Nov. 15.

Italy has been officially informed that peace with Abyssinia was signed on the 26th October, as also a Convention for the release of the Italian prisoners.

By the terms of the Treaty of Peace, Italy recognises the absolute independence of Ethiopia.

The delimitation of the frontiers is postponed for one year.

King Menelik has telegraphed to King Humbert that he hopes henceforth they will be always friends.

THE NIGER COMPANY'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The first portion of the Niger Company's expedition sailed from Liverpool yesterday.

Captain Arnold commands the expedition, which will consist of 700 men.

Plenty of fighting is expected.

The mystery attaching to the Niger Company's expedition is causing much irritation to the French.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

Although America has virtually concluded with Great Britain an agreement on behalf of Venezuela, the latter has still to conclude a Treaty with Great Britain on the same lines as the Anglo-American Agreement.

MR. CURZON AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a deputation of the Society of Friends, repeated his promise for the abolition of the legal status of slavery at Zanzibar and Pemba, but said it must not be too abrupt for fear of economic and political troubles.

THE SCARCITY AT POONA.

PRIVATE BENEFICENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

A wealthy Bhatia merchant, of Bombay, Mr. Narayendas Lackurjee Muljee, opened two grain shops for the poor, to-day—one in the Cantonment, and the other in the City. Several well-known gentlemen were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate. Besides this, a large crowd of poor people had assembled opposite the shops.

Mr. Plunkett, in opening the shop, addressed the merchants, and referred to the keen suffering which many poor persons have had to endure owing to the high prices, and thanked Mr. Narayendass for the philanthropic movement. Mr. Narayendass, he said, is not a resident of this place, but in spite of this he came forward very liberally to relieve the poor.

Mr. Soonderdass, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, solicitors, thanked Mr. Plunkett for the great interest he was taking for the poor. Grain rates were going up in Bombay also.

The shop was then declared open. After declaring the shop open, Mr. Plunkett with his own hands ld grain to the first customer, an old Mahratta an.

Mr. Govindjee Lackurjee Mulljee, brother of Mr. arayendas, asked the Collectors of several famine istricts to send a number of poor boys, whom he intends supporting for one year. Those lads who are between 10 and 14 years will be given employment in his mills, besides food and clothes.

THE GRAIN RIOT IN HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 15.

Nothing further has happened in Hyderabad since the agitation and disturbances of Friday evening, and presumably there is no prospect of a repetition of the riot, as the Nizam's Government have taken prompt action in allaying the angry feelings of poorer classes. But the result of Friday's troubles is that over twenty men and two women have been wounded, and the Bunniah shops plundered of grain, and in some cases jewellery and money have been stolen.

Nov. 16.

The feeling of security in Hyderabad has been established owing to the grain-dealers having knuckled down to the staandard rate, and are selling from Rs. 24 to Rs. 20 per pullah of rice since yesterday.

Sir Vikar-ul-Oomra, the Prime Minister, left no stone unturned to prevent the repetition of Friday's upheaval, and his influence was felt by the grain merchants and consumers alike.

PARSEE CRICKETERS AT INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 16.

In to-day's match the Bombay Baronet Club won the toss and went in. They scored 161, of which Mehta made 39; Pavri 25; Chinoy 19 (not out), Purshotum 18; Raja (Jun.), 16. Ford took 5 wickets, and Baboo 4.

Indore's total was 126, Trevor making 64, Ford 26, Cholmondeley 12, and Pavri 5. Of the wickets Chinoy took 3 and Raja 2. Kenteenwalla fielded brilliantly. Mistry and Chinoy also fielded well. Limji is a promising wicket-keeper. Innes kept the wicket splendidly for Indore. The umpires were Daruwalla and Adams, whose decisions were always fair.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

HONG KONG, Nov. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

PENANG, Nov. 14.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left this day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 16.

The mail steamer Rome from Aden arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Parodi, left Aden, for Bombay, on the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 27-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	29 13-16

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

CENTRE-FORWARDS WANTED.

From personal observation and from a perusal of current literature dealing with football, I am led to the conclusion that we have not been so badly in need of centre-forwards at the Association game for many a year as we are at the present time. Of course, I am now speaking of the teams which represent all that is best about the game as played for the multitude the League clubs. Most of our latter-day critics are agreed that the last few years have witnessed a wonderful levelling-up amongst the foremost teams; it is now no longer possible for the best to go through the season without defeat as Preston North End once did when in the hey-day of their glory. Year by year the struggle for championship honours grows keener, the least blunder on the part of the leaders being magnified by their supporters into something approaching a catastrophe. My own experiences lead me to the belief that whilst the clubs as a whole have been levelled-up, as it is termed, the quality of the play has not improved to any extent. Indeed, one might almost go so far as to say that the players of to-day are not so skilful as they were ten or a dozen years ago. So that instead of levelling-up it should be more properly termed levelling-down. But to come to the particular branch, or department, or what you will, which prompts this paragraph, I never remember a time when capable centre-forwards were so scarce. In saying this it must be admitted that goalkeeping was never so good as at present, and this to some extent explains the failure of our forwards to score goals. It is quite possible that there are "stars" shining in this department in one place or another, but if an English team had to be picked to-morrow, I know no more than half-a-dozen who would have the slightest claim to the position of centre. Last season, Joyce, of the Bolton Wanderers' eleven, struck me as one of the most skilful players I had seen in that position for a long time, but an unfortunate accident crippled him for the greater part of the season, and after a player has suffered from a broken limb it is questionable if he can command just the same dash again. Of the players connected with the old school whose names come readily to one's mind are Geordie Kerr, of the Queen's Park; Brown, of the Blackburn Rovers; Archie Hunter, of the Aston Villa, J. M. Bayliss, of the Wednesday Old Athletic, and later of the West Bromwich Albion, John Southworth, Geary, Oswald, Thomson, and Brodie. It is quite possible that a glance through any book of reference would reveal a few more heroes of the past in this position, but these will serve for the moment, and if we compare them with the men playing in the centre to-day, I think it must be conceded that we have not only made no advance, but that we have slipped backwards. At the moment, I suppose, when in condition, G. O. Smith, the Oxonian, is about the most skilful man we have to represent England.

OUR DEFENCE.

On the whole, I am inclined to believe that our defence to-day is superior to that of, say, ten years ago. Where we had some three or four really good goalkeepers at that period we can now number them by the dozen; as a matter of fact, I know of no League team to-day with a weak man in goal, and to name a few of the brilliant ones at random I should place Sutcliffe first, with Reader, Robinson, Thraves, Whitehouse, Tennant, Doig, Foulkes, and Tatham following up very closely. For some number of years W. R. Moon was regarded as England's best custodian, but he was never any better, in my opinion, than Roberts, of the Albion, or Mills-Robert's, of the Preston North End. Any one of those mentioned are quite up to international form nine times out of ten, and when we deplore the lack of accurate shooting by our centre-forwards we must not altogether overlook the brilliancy of our goalkeepers. Of our present day backs, one needs to speak with caution. The clubs commanding a reliance pair of the highest class can easily be counted on the fingers of one hand; but I may be excused attempting to differentiate. It is questionable if we have a pair equal to the Brothers Walters, distasteful this remark may be to the worshippers of our champions of to-day. But if we cannot find backs in pairs there are plenty of good men to choose from if we look around and note those who are to-day doing duty for our foremost clubs, so that I am willing to believe that if we have gone back a little in our attack our defence is sound. Preston North End sounded the knell of our individualism in football, and for a very long time the new methods of passing and repassing with machine-like accuracy took the public by storm. Combination was the one cry of club managers, and whilst forwards were perfecting themselves in this our half-backs were settling themselves down to upset it. It is all a matter of opinion, I suppose, as to whether the game as played by our league teams to-day is more attractive than the old style, but personally I should dearly love to see one of the old games played again. Who that witnessed their play can ever forget the brilliant running and dodging of Fraser and Anderson, the famous right wing of Queen's Park or the equally brilliant single-handed efforts of Kerr in the centre—than whom a more deadly shot never kicked a ball. These giants of former days did more than amuse or entertain, they simply thrilled the crowd. Again, when Luntley and Widdowson, and the Curshams were figuring in the football arena, Nottingham stood amongst the foremost of our football centres, and provided men capable of upholding England's prestige in international games. How often have I helped to cheer on these men of Notts, for they were amonst the best. We have our Bassertts, and Chadwicks, and Millwards, and Athersmiths, and Spikesleys, and Schofields, and other flyers performing to-day, but the Bambridges, the Mossforths, the Lytteltons, the Cobbolds, the Lindleys, the Holdens, and the Gunns and Gowthorpes of former days would have found the best of our defences something to do. Naturally enough, when the new school sprang up, and the advantages of combination as practised by North End became apparent, the older hands had to listen to the charge of selfishness and individualism, but smart as our men pass and repass in these days they would, I fancy, find their match could one of the oldfashioned elevens be placed in the field against them.

MORE DECEIT.

Of recent years it has become almost a matter of impossibility to touch upon cycling events with out a painful consciousness that the sport is honeycombed with abuses. Fortunately, there are a few genuine reformers at the head of affairs who are desirous of stamping out what wickedness they can, or the sport would have become a by-word of reproach long ere this. That the whole question of amateurism as applied to the cycle race path bristles with difficulties is confessed on every hand, and many are the attempts that have been made to solve the problem. The most recent disclosures brought to light in a County Court case should be sufficient to disgust anyone possessing an atom of respect for the purity of sport. Here we had an individual posing as an amateur cyclist whilst in receipt of a weekly salary from a manufacturing firm for the purpose of advertising their wares. While such despicable methods are being adopted, and the fair name of sport prostituted in such a barefaced manner, one need not wonder that honest men cry out for the total abolition of amateurism. This is indeed sorry work, this trafficking in honour and truthfulness, this buying and selling of one's good name, this battering of reputations and consciences. It may be, and perhaps is, practiced in other sports and pastimes, but I would fain hope that before long we shall have plumbed the bottom. When we conjure up our Tom Browns and reflect upon what schoolboy honour has ever been it is more than saddening to have to read of these shams and deceits in connection with our pastimes. Honour! It seems to me as though some of these individuals know nothing of the word. It is only a month or two since the athletic world was startled with something similar, and yet there are those who would place the delinquents on pedestals properly belonging to the deserving professionals. The whine we sometimes hear that others are as bad only that they have not been found out can afford no sort of excuse to honest men. Thank Heaven we have our University Sports and our Boat Race to fall back upon, or other nations might well point the finger of scorn at us. Britons will always look with pride upon such contest, where honour and glory come first and gain has no place at all. "Floreat Etona" proudly cried the old Eton boy in a recent African campaign as he dashed his horse to the front. "Come along," said he to a comrade, "Eton must not be behind!" and with the cry I have mentioned on his lips he faced the Grim Destroyer in defence of his country only to be shot the next instant. Schoolboy honour! How I wish some of this could be instilled into these so-called sportsmen who, posing as men participating in our pastimes astensibly for their love for them, are at the same time robbing the men who stand before the world as professionals, and who are not ashamed to show their skill in order to obtain a livelihood. What we want to-day is a Cromwell amongst our sports! We need someone to shatter the idols and start afresh. A little tinkering is done here, a little more there, and so we go on from year to year, with all that is best about our games being sapped by men without a thred of good sportsmanship in their natures. It is a wearying task this cleansing business, and I am sorely afraid our sports will never be much purer until the word amateurism is blotted out for aye.

OLD-TIME FAVOURITES.

Leaving for a time this always distasteful topic of amateurism—so-called—we will come to something of a rather more cheerful nature. Old-time favourites, are the usually prime favourite and the following little yarn concerning a couple of these—Jolly John Nash and Arthur Lloyd may be acceptable. The former is responsible for the story, which is well told in his book of reminiscences. Says Mr. Nash, in recalling his appearance before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales: "Accompanied by Mr. W. H. Holland the Napoleonic carterer, we were ushered into a splendid apartment by powdered attendants in gorgeous liveries, and a rich repast was set before us. After we had regaled ourselves we were told that we were required in the drawing room, and that we were to sing our songs in exactly the same way as we should do in a music-hall. We found ourselves in the presence of the Prince and about fourteen noblemen had been dining, and they were longing about the saloon enjoying cigars, champagne cup, and other cooling drinks. It was the quietest function I ever assisted at, although some of the papers described it as something too dreadfully awful. Our accompanist seated himself at the piano, and I, with a preliminary bow to the assembly commenced singing a popular song with me at that time. 'The Merry Toper.' This song gave great delight to the noble swells, after which Mr. Lloyd appeared and sang some of his favourite ditties, all of which pleased our aristocratic patrons. My own contributions consisted of the above, also one called 'Rackety Jack.' 'I'm not at all inquisitive,' and a few others. The Duke of R—called out to me to take off my hat and keep it off. I had taken it off to make my preliminary bow, but had resumed it to give effect to the character I was presenting and I now appealed to him in this way: 'Mr. Chairman'—loud laughter from the noble audience, who appeared mightily tickled at my calling the autocratic individual 'Mr. Chairman,' and they called him 'Mr. Chairman' for the remainder of the evening, thought it great fun."

"CHORUS, PLEASE."

Continuing his description of the concert, Mr. Nash goes on: 'Mr. Chairman,' said I 'am I to give this song as if I were in a music-hall?' 'Certainly, Nash,' from all the other noble guests, 'keep your hat on if necessary.' The noble chairman was a duke with a very serious cast of countenance, and he appeared to be perfectly horrified at my presumption. His comic anger seemed to afford the Prince and his companions great delight. Now 'Mr. Rackety Jack commenced to sing of his jolly sort of life, with a refrain to each verse as follows:—

'Hey! hi! Here, stop! Waiter, water! Fizz, pop!
I'm Rackety Jack, no money I lack,
And I'm the boy for a spree!'

When I came to the refrain I addressed the solemn-looking nobleman: "Now, Mr. Chairman, chorus altogether." This was received with roars of laughter, by the nobles, who joined in the chorus 'con spirito, and the room resounded with the chorus. We continued to sing alternately, Arthur Lloyd and myself, until about four in the morning, and left with an assurance that we had pleased his lordship and his princely guest." When I read this little story the idea of calling upon a duke as "Mr. Chairman, chorus" struck me as being irresistibly droll.

THE ASSAULT UPON M. GILBERT.

The following particulars have been received of the assault on M. Henri Gilbert, the Frenchman, who is walking round the world. M. Gilbert, who started from Paris on this enterprise two years ago without any purse, reachd Jatnl, where the East Coast Railway branches off to Pooree, on or about the 19th October, and proceded next day to Pooree. On the 23rd, after being treated kindly by a few Europeans in that station, he set out on his return journey, and was driven four miles in a dog cart. Happening to meet him on the Pooree-Cuttack road, Mr. Rose, one of the Engineers, suggested a short cut to the construction railway train, in which he wished to travel the Jatnl, since being off his direct route the journey by rail could be undertaken without prejudicing his object. While taking this short cut he met a native on horse-back who pulled up his horse and obstructed his progress saying "I am a policeman." The Frenchman replied to the best of his ability "You have no uniform on. How am I to know that?" and passed on. He had proceeded a short distance when this policeman and seven other persons overtook him. One of the latter who wore the police uniform, asked him to come to the police station. To which he replied "My conscience is clear, why should I go to the police station? I am going to catch the construction train." Gilbert tried vainly to explain that if they accompanied him they would find out who he was. One of them thereupon caught hold of his right twist, another of his left, and a third of his beard, while the fourth knocked off his sun topee and gave him a blow on the head. They at the same time seized his walking stick and thrashed him with it. They tore his tourist's bag and rifled his pockets, and desisted only when a native gentleman appeared on the scene. He arrived at Jatni with his left arm a mass of bruises from the shoulder downwards and with the impression of nails on his wrist. His injuries were seen by several Europeans living at Jatni, who wired the details to the magistrate of Pooree. M. Gilbert meanwhile submitted his report to the magistrate, adding that, if no steps were taken to punish his assailants, he would report the matter to the French Consul, and if necessary to the French Government.

THE VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO BARODA.

The following is the programme of engagements arranged by the Borada state in connection with H. E the Viceroy's visit:—

November, 27th (Friday), 5 p.m., arrive in Baroda. Procession to the Residency accompained by his Highness the Maharajah, Short Durbar, 6 p.m. Mijaj Pursi. 8 p.m. Dinner at the Residency.

November 28th (Saturday), 8 a.m., his Excellency the Viceroy will receive the visit of his Highness the Maharajah, 8-45 a.m., Sports in the Arena, 3 p.m., his Excellency returns the visit of his Highness the Maharajah at the Luxmi Vilas Palace Hall, 4 p.m., visit to the Baroda College and Assemblage of children. N.B.—Elephants, gold, and silver, guns, &c., will be brought and exhibited near the College grounds. Then proceed to the Public Park. (Fete, illumination, and fireworks in the Public Park) 8 p.m., State Banquet in the Luxmi Vilas Palace Durbar Hall.

November 29th (Sunday), 7.30 a.m., drive to see the Makerpura Palace. Tea, 12 noon. Private visit of his Highness the Maharajah to his Excellency the Viceroy. 1 p.m., Inspection of state jewels.

November 30th, (Monday) 7 a.m., Chetta Hunt. 12, noon, opening Ceremony of the New Court Building 2 p.m. Departure of the Viceroy.

The Rev. John Roscoe, a missionary, who has just returned from Uganda, gives an interesting account of the progress being made there under British rule. Roads have been made, rivers bridged, a postal service established, and a Parliament instituted, and the natives have already become deeply attached to the new order of things.

The Governor-General of Mozambique, while on his way to Manicaland with 300 Portuguese soldiers and 180 native troops, has been attacked by 2000 Namarallos, and, after a prolonged resistance, compelled to retreat, with a loss of two Portuguese killed and thirty-five wounded. Among the latter was the Governor-General himself.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At an adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Jervai, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Geil, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Kairaz, G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondy, Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

THE PROPOSED WARI BUNDER OVER-BRIDGE.

The Corporation accorded sanction to the purchase of 1,444 2-9 square yards and 211 square yards, or thereabouts, of Government land at Wari Bunder, required for the construction of the southern approach of the overbridge in connection with the new street from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road, at the rates of Rs. 10 per yard and Rs. 5 per yard, respectively.

WANTED A NEW ROAD.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee "That the papers forwarded with the Commissioner's memorandum, No. 1363, of 12th instant, with reference to petition to the Corporation, dated 31st August 1896, from Messrs. Narayen Kashinath, Bhawoo Manglia, and others, asking for the construction of a cross road from Sion Road to Matunga Railway Station, be forwarded to the Corporation."

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, it was resolved to reply to the petitioners that at present the Corporation were not prepared to proceed with the construction of a cross road as proposed.

THE ANNUAL COST FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution, dated 10th August, as to what sum should be allotted yearly in addition to the sum annually budgetted for the improvement of streets and for widening of the existing streets in the congested parts of the city.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that the question be referred for consideration and report to a committee consisting of the president, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Philips, Dr. Viegas, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. Dhakji Kassinath, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, and Mr. Geil, who they were so glad to find among them sitting as the Acting Commissioner of Police. In moving the proposition Mr. Mehta remarked that such an important subject as this involving a large expenditure every year should not be disposed of without a careful consideration. It was a matter of great importance, and it was necessary to obtain the opinion of a committee consisting of practical business-like men. He accordingly proposed the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath seconded the proposition, which was carried *nem con.*

The next item on the agenda was letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, submitting papers relating to draft agreement for leasing school-buildings and draft advertisment, inviting offers for erecting such buildings, prepared by the Municipal solicitors, requesting that the Committee may be invested with authority to enter into leases of buildings for school purposes.

The Hon. Mr. Metha entirely sympathised with the object of the Schools Committee of providing better school accommodation in suitable buildings and to enter into a lease for renting houses where they could not construct buildings themselves. It was necessary, this being a very important subject, that reported opinion from the Commissioner and the Standing Committee should be before the Corporation. He, therefore, moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for opinion and report.

The motion being seconded, was agreed to.

The Secretary submitted letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, requesting the Corporation to accept the gift of Rs. 35,000 from the Honorary Secretary, Lord Harris Memorial Fund, towards the cost of erecting a schoolbuilding to be named after his Lordship.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that before coming to a conclusion about the liberal gift it was desirable that it was reported upon by the Standing Committee. He accordingly proposed that the letter be referred to the Standing Committee for favour of report.

The proposition was carried.

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS.

The Commissioner had forwarded a statement showing the number of incandescent gas lamps, sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution, No. 1190, dated 4th May 1896, and the number which the Executive Engineer proposed to allot to the roads mentioned in the return.

On the motion of Mr. P. N. Wadia, the Corporation agreed to the allotment as proposed by the Executive Engineer.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the following be recorded: Letter to the Secretary, from the Honorary Secretary to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, forwarding copy of the Eighth Annual Report of the Working of the Institute (1895-96).

Mr. Wacha remarked that the Corporation were contributing a grant every year, and it would be desirable if 75 more copies were printed and circulated among the members of the Corporation. The expenses of the institute were very lavish in other respects, and it would not be much inconvenienced by printing only 75 more copies to be forwarded to the Corporation.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath remarked that he was glad Mr. Wacha had, after all, come round. On the last occasion he (Mr. Dhakji) proposed that two more copies should be sent to the Corporation. Mr. Wacha opposed on the ground that it was not right to further tax the already over-taxed resources of the Institute, which was not in a position to spend more money than it did.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said that he was a principal concerned in the institute, and from hearing the views expressed by the members. He hoped the V. G. T. Institute Board would be ready to supply to such members of the Corporation, as applied for it, as out of the total number of hundred copies of the report that they printed they held 20 to 30 in stock and could spare a copy willingly to a councillor who took such keen interest in the institute. The Board, he hoped, would even make attempts to send the fuller number of seventy-five copies to the Corporation if that would induce the latter to enhance the amount of their annual contribution. The finances of the institute did not permit a large sum of money to be spent on printing a large number of the copies of their report.

The original motion was carried, with the rider that the Board of the Institute be requested to send a hundred copies of the report.

DEATH RETURNS.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted tables relating to death returns of the population in each district during the past twenty years, &c., asked for the Corporation in their resolution, No. 6290, dated 9th September 1895, asking sanction to the grant of Rs. 60 for the employment of a temporary clerk required to work up arrears in the Health Department, resulting from the preparation of these returns.

Dr. Dadachanji proposed that the statements be recorded, and on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the cost of printing the same.

Dr. DeMonte seconded, and the motion was carried.

NEW BHULESHWAR MARKET.

The Corporation, on the application of the Commissioner, agreed to consider as urgent the letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the stalls of the new Bhuleshwar Market.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the Corporation approved of the modified arrangement with regard to the stalls, but the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moving an amendment, it was resolved to adjourn consideration of the subject until the end of the agenda was reached.

Consideration being given to letter to the Secretary, dated 29th September 1896, from the Commissioner, forwarding list of private water-mains taken over and proposed to be taken over by the Municipality,

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that the Commissioner was asked to state reasons and explain why the private mains should be taken over by the Municipality, and in connection with that resolution of the Corporation that the subject was brought before the Corporation that afternoon. As the letter of the Commissioner was not printed and circulated, he proposed that it should be printed on the minutes of that day's meeting and the consideration thereof be postponed until the December meeting.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

A telegram from Pekin announces that Li Hung Chang has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at the same time he has been rebuked by Imperial Edict for presuming to enter the precincts of the ruined Summer Palace while visiting the Dowager Empress. It is suggested that the real cause of this rebuke was the visit to the Dowager Empress at a time when somewhat strained relations existed between her and the Emperor.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the last two days bring the total cases up to date from bubonic fever to 675, of which 480 have proved fatal. For the twenty-four hours ending on Sunday, at 10 a.m., there were nine fresh cases and six deaths. One case and one death occurred in A ward. In the Mandvie ward four cases and three deaths were reported. In the Bhuleshwar and Dhobie Talao districts there were two cases, but no deaths. In the Byculla ward two cases and the same number of deaths were registered. Again, for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., there were eleven cases and five deaths, one of which occurred in the A ward. In the Mandvie district there were four cases and two deaths. In Bhuleshwar, Dhobie Talao, and Girgaum districts there were four cases and two deaths. In the E ward three cases, but no deaths took place.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Waterfield joins the Allahabad Command.

Lieutenant Pritchard, from 1st Madras Lancers, to be officiating Wing Officer.

Colonel R. H. F. Rennick succeeds to the permanent vacancy of Colonel on the staff, Delhi, when

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Holmes, 2nd Welsh Regiment, proceeds home shortly on vacating Command.

Sanction has been accorded for a rest camp at Abu Road for the use of details passing through from March to June next.

Captain R. D. Burlton, 2nd Madras Lancers, officiates as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Command, vice Johnstone granted one year's leave to England.

The following appointments are made:—2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant W. Griffith, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem, vice Captain Pilleau, transferred to 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. Lieutenant H. Cobham, from 9th Bombay Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer. 2nd Lieutenant L. Slater, Unattached List, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Major J. F. Thatcher, 2nd in Command, 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Wetherall, vacated, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant D. M. Watt from 30th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 40th Pathans.—Lieutenant F. R. Maclachlan, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Rennick vacated on promotion. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Captain R. H. Rattray, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Lamb transferred to 24th Punjab Infantry. Captain L. N. Herbert, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander. 26th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. E. Herdon, 2nd Wiltshire, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassevich, expected to arrive here on Thursday (19th inst.) morning from Trieste, Venice and Brindisi:—

Anderson, Mr S W
Assmann, Mr
Antippa, Mr G
Banvard, Mr F A
Bloch, Dr
Bishop, Mr S Q
Barry, Surg Major J P
Bertold, Miss K
Booth, Miss
Booth, Mr R B
Brown, Mr and Mrs J A
Bramch, Lieut
Bramsch, Lieut C
von Bradsky, Lieut
Bishop of Hyderabad
Caprotl, Revd P
Carasso, Miss H
Church, Mr and Mrs
Chisholm, Mr R
Duthie, Mr S F
Duke, Mr and Mrs F W
Errington, Mr, Mrs and infant
Frank, Miss
Flax, Mr
Franjee, Mr K D
Gohire, Revd
Gotzsche, Revd and Mrs V
von Gulpen, Mr, Mrs & Miss
Grimm, Mr C E W
Hancock, Mr and Mrs W 3 children and nurse
Hawker, Revd and Mrs
Henderson, Mr Th
Henderson, Mr W
Hach, Mr G
Hoffmann, Mr S
Jacob, Col and Mrs S
Junigrist, Revd
von dem Knesebeck,
La Touche, Rynd, Mr C
De Lacssoe, Mrs A
De Laessoe, Miss
Lloyd, Lieut Col and Mrs R O
Lydiard, Col and Mrs A C G
Linck, Mr C
Murray, Mr S B
Muller, Mr E
Muhlhuupt, Mr A
Motzkus, Revd
Peacock, two Misses
Rona, Dr and Mrs I
Rule, Mr R
Richl, Mr H
Rothenberg, Mr
Ratte, Revd
Salaman, Miss
Stacey, Mr Mrs and Miss
Sidney, Long Revd, Mrs and 2 children
Schroder, Miss H
Scarpa, Mr E
Sanders, Mr H J
Schenk, Mr E
Schaefer, Mr
Satthranadhan, Mr S
Stauber, Revd
Thurn, Count
Udney, Mr and Mrs
Watson, Capt J E
Weir, Mrs A M and infant
White, Mr and Mrs C A
Wilkin, Mrs E
Wiese, Miss
Wimmer, Mr R

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G F G Christie, B C S
Mr G P Carless, M
Col N R Stewart
Lt-Col A E Jones
Lt-Col E L Elliot, D S O
Lieut L A G Hanmer
Lieut F C Rampini
Lieut E L Sullivan
Comr H S Black

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G R Irwin, B C S, 1 week.
Mr E B Steedman, B, 6 mos.
Mr A Brown, B, 6 mos
Mr H G Cooke, B, 1 week
Mr J McN Campbell, CIE, BCS, 6 mos
Mr E P Close, Bo, 6 mos
Mr E R Jardine, Bo, 6 mos
Lt-Col E W P Monteith, 6 mos
Major J W G Tulloch, 10 days
Lieut H G Benn, 2 mos
Lieut T J Bolland, 3 mos
Lieut D H Gibsone, 5 days
Surg-Major-G e n A F Churchhill, 38 days.
Surg-Lt-Col A Crombie, 1 year.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E O E Leggatt, B C S
Mr G R Irwin, B C S
Mr B L Gupta, B C S
Mr W H H Vincent, B C S
Mr F T Odling, B
Mr T H Biggs, B
Major-Gen W Galbraith, C B
Major F G Vivian
Major-Gen W L Dalrymple, C B
Capt G Murray
Capt A H D Lowndes
Capt H Comins
Capt F Duncan
Capt D C F Macintyre
Capt L E Elliott
Lieut A H D Riach
Lieut R J Bentinck

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 16th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	12	5 p.m.	93	7
Teheran	16	2	32 a.m.	...	38
Suez	16	2	45 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 16th November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	..	3
" Karachi	...	47	..	3
" Madras	1	6	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect. Turkish route right..

With effect from Monday, the 16th November, and untill further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to Rs. 3, and annas 5 (hair rupees 6 and annas 10), via Suez or Teheran. Five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Rates decreased by one anna to Turkey, Europe and Asiatic, including islands via Fao, Annam, Singapore, Siam, Tonquin, via Boulmein, and Madras, Cochin, China, Java, Penang, via Madras, Aden, via Bombay, Bushire, via Karachi, Russia, Asiatic, all places via Teheran, Souakin via Suez. Rates decreased by two annas to Russia including Caucasus via Teheran and Suez, Turkey, Europe via Suez and Teheran, Batoum, Hongkong, Bali, Celebes, Manila, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Newzealand Via Madras, Jedda via Aden, Egypt, all places Except Souakin, via Suez, Seychelles, via Bombay, Aden, New York, State all places Alabama via Suez and Teheran, N. A. Cables. Rates reduced by three annas to Shanghai, Japan, Queensland, and New Caledonia, Via Madras, Cape Town, Mauritius, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal (all places), via Bombay, Aden, Bermuda, Canada (all places), Arizone, Arkansas, Coynestieut, Habaken, Via Teheran, Suez, N. A. Cables.

Regarding the many rumours as to Prince Ranjitsinhji aspi

stores are in the hands of Bunniahs, and they use the present critical position of affairs to their own advantage.

Formerly the Government established the "Nerrick" on the rates at which grain should be sold, but they do not do so now. In writing regarding our Revenue system I alluded specially to the system in vogue in Northern India and the Central Provinces, which is known as the zemindari enure, the organisation of which is very imperfectly understood by the general public. Under the old system adopted from the "Ain-i-Akbar" the hoarding of grain was common to all the cultivating classes; now it all goes to the Bunniah. I exemplify this by stating that all the servants of a village community received as payment for their services a portion of the grain produced each season, but we have insisted on the village communities making payments in money to the chowkidar (watchman), the potter, the water-carreer (bheestie), carpenter, blacksmith, &c. The consequence is that whereas in former times the village servants and each individual for the sake of economy had a small board of grain in his house, now he has instead a small sum of money on which in times of scarcity he cannot exist. I am told that in the Ryotwari settlement instituted by that great man, Sir Thomas Monroe, in the Madras Presidency, the distress is not likely to be felt so acutely as it will be in the Northern Provinces, as a great deal of grain is detained and stored by the people from their individual holdings, but this I take leave to doubt. In the Bombay Presidency failure of rain is not so frequent, but the Revenue system is very complex, and the assessment is fixed on each field after the settlement office has tested the quality of the soil on which crops are to be grown.

The people of the Bombay Presidency seem very much distressed by the Forest regulations which over curtail their grazing rights, and thu restrict the rearing of cattle that are likely to be greatly wanted in the near future. Of course, in the opinion of the people concerned, they cannot understand why they should be harrassed by restrictions and deprived of their old grazing rights, and the forests preserved in the interests of the generation of people who are to succeed them. The present generation must, however, console themselves with the hope that posterity will recognise and admire the abnegation which preserved the forests of the Konkan for their benefit and use. So many letters are written on this subject to the press that it is very strange no redress has been given, but I suppose the Bombay Government cannot see its way to relax these rules even in this emergency. It is to be hoped that Government will not leave the importation of grain to private enterprise; real economy would dictate that they should do the work themselves. It must be remembered that the people of India are different from other races, and look to their Government not only for help in every emergency, but that they should do everything to save and protect them. I fear that the demon of free trade will prevent the Government from at once entering the home markets and purchasing grain; which delay will cost them crores of rupees yet.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General,

Hyderabad, Nov. 12.

THE MUNICIPALITIES AND THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much interest Mr. Desai's letter in your paper of the 12th instant, suggesting to Government, for reasons given, to suspend, as a temporary measure, the collection of import duties now levied by the Municipalities upon food-grains imported into their limits. I hope this suggestion will be received and accepted by Government. I am afraid, however, that the relief which this measure is likely to afford will be but as drop in the bucket of the present difficulties which the poor have to face in getting grain at a cheaper rate. If I may speak my own feeling in the matter, I think it is not the octrol duties alone which discourage the importation of staple grains into the municipal towns, as your correspondent seems to think, but it is the road cess at present levied at the various toll-bars on the several Imperial, provicial and local fund roads on grain intended to be imported into the municipal limits that goes far to check the traffic. If Government should feel inclined to suspend the collection of the octrol they ought to consider whether the collection of the road cess should as well be suspended during the present season of scarcity which, it pains me very much to say, is steadily developing into a close famine.—Yours, &c.,

DHUNJISHA GUZUR.

Malgund, Nov. 15.

MEETING OF POONA GRAIN DEALERS.

Last week a meeting of the principal grain dealers in Nana and Bhowani Peths was held in the house of Mr. Uttamchand Javerchand at which it was unanimously resolved and underkaken by the grain dealers to sell their grains at the following prices up to the end of December next:—

	Rs. per pulla.
Jowari, yellowish	12 and 13
white, new	12-14 and 15
Bajri, old and new	15 and 18
Wheat, Katay	17
Wheat, yellow	18 and 19
Wheat, Buxi	19 and 20
Gram, old and new	14-15 and 16
Dall, Toor	15 and 16
Toor	12 and 13
Rice, old and new	17-20 22 and 24
Mung, green colour	11 and 12
Mung, yellow colour	12 and 13

Any dealer found breaking these rates and selling his grains at rates in excess of the above mentioned rates will be liable to a fine of fifty-one rupees, out of which Rs. 15 will be awarded to informant and the remaining will be credited to the Famine Fund. Noneof the grain dealers are allowed to sell more than twenty pullas in one day to one customer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SEASON REPORTS.

The Season report for the past week in the Central Provinces were as follows:—

Nagpur.—Weather clear and cold for the past two days. Agricultural prospects continue unfavourable. In Kotal tahsil the standing crops are in fair condition, but in the other parts of the district they are withering. Tur plants are being destroyed by insects. Fodder insufficient. No cattle disease. Prices at Nagpur—rice 8½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, juar 11½ seers; at Ramtek, rice 8 seers 2 chittaks, wheat 9 seers 6 chittaks, juar 10 seers 11 chittaks; at Kotal rice 7 seers 8 chittaks, wheat 10 seers, juari 13 seers; at Umrer, rice 8 seers 12 chittaks, wheat 10 seers, juari 12 seers 8 chittaks per rupee.

Chanda.—Days warm and clear; occassionally cloudy. Early mornings cool. Standing crops in urgent need of rain. Rabi sowings in places with moisture from the same cause. Cutting of rice crops in progress in parts. Fodder sufficient. Cattle disease present in ports. Prices—rice 8, juar 13, tur 10, and wheat 10½ seers per rupee.

Bhandara.—Weather clear. Days warm, but early mornings cool. Prospects of the crops continue to be very unfavourable. Rice, where sufficiently irrigated, will yield nearly full outturn; where insufficiently irrigated not more than six to eight annas. Earlier varieties of unirrigated rice will yield two to three annas; later varieties are a total failure. Rabi sowings being carried on where moisture suffices, but the crops so were germinated show a tendency to dry up. Fodder sufficient. Cattle disease continues in Sakoli tahsil. Prices—common rice 9 seers, wheat 10 seers per rupee.

Balaghat.—Weather clear and days warm. Harvesting of rice nearly completed. Standing wheat and gram crops suffering from drought. Prices—in Balaghat, wheat 8½, ordinary rice 9, and juar 10 seers; and in Behir, wheat 8, rice 8, grain 8, and tur (pulse) 9 seers per rupee. Hoof disease in places in the Behir tahsil.

Raipur.—Days still very hot. Reaping of rice commenced in parts of the district. Prospects of rabi crops unfavourable for want of rain. Prices in Raipur wheat and rice 10½ and 10½; in Simga 10 5-8 and 11⅜; in Drug, 11½ and 12½; in Dhamtari 9 and 10 seers per rupee.

Bilaspur.—Weather cool, but occasionally cloudy. Kharif reaping and rabi sowings continue. Rahar in Mungeli not in good condition. Estimated outturn of rice and kodo in Mungeli two annas. Fodder supply fair. Average prices—rice 9 2-3, wheat 10 1-3 and arhar 8 2-3, seers per rupee.

Sambalpur.—Weather cool in the mornings and at nights; days warm. Rain badly wanted. Reaping and threshing of rice continue. The rice and kulthi crops may be estimated at eight annas. Kulthi and mung flowering, average crop 11 annas. Sugarcane may be estimated at 12 annas. Harvesting of Berna rice in Bargarh commenced. Til ripening. Fodder plentiful. Coarse rice 13 seers per rupee at Sambalpur; at Bargarh price of rice varies from 12½ to 17½ seers per rupee.

General Remarks.—No rain. Weather generally clear with slight clouds at places. Days hot; nights cool. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and the ouclook continues very gloomy. Cotton picking is in progress; reaping of juar (sorghum vulgare) has commenced in some districts. Sowings of spring crops nearly completed, but the seedlings are suffering much for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Damoh, Hoshangabad, Seoni, and Warhda.

RELIEF IN THE N.-W. P.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL IN ALLAHABAD.

During the mornings of Thursday and Friday the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. conferred with Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, and the Collectors of the seven districts it includes, on the present state of affairs in this large tract of country, which is likely to suffer more acutely than any other in these Provinces. Estimates were made of the number of persons for whom it would be necessary to provide relief in the contingency of no rain falling in time for the rabi sowings, and in the more unlikely contingency of the winter rains also holding off. The Chief Engineer (Mr. Odling) was also present, with the Divisional and District Officer's of the P. W. D., and some questions connected with the management of relief-works were brought under discussion, including that of the extent to which the Government might work through the people themselves and spend its money on works of village improvements managed by zamindars instead of on road earthworks under P. W. D. supervision. An announcement was made as to the policy of Government in regard to the suspension of land revenue due for the harvest (if it can be called one) which is about to be gathered.

On Friday afternoon his Honour met in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, some representative landlords from each of the seven districts. Allahabad was represented by the Raja of Barah and Babu Sheo Sahai of Udhin; Fatehpur by Raja Narpat Singh of Asothar, and Nawab Ali; Cawnpore by Tej Singh Banda, by Chanda Din Dubey, M. Kashi Nath, P. Thakur Din, and Sheikh Yusuf-uz-Zama; Jhansi by Raja Bahadur Shamsher Singh of Katchra, Seth Kanak Singh and Seth Ram Charan; Hamirpur by Mahomad Ismail Maghrabi, Dewan Partab Singh of Mulehta, and Subha Singh of Kulpahar; and Jalaun by P. Bhawani Pathak, Thakur Pokhar Singh of Bangra, and Thakur Mazbut Singh of Jognewa.

His Honour personally questioned most of the gentlemen as to the state of affairs on their estates. Their accounts, showing in most cases shrewdness and good sense, generally bore out the official reports that have reached the Government. The poorest classes are already sore put to it for food, and are compelled to make such shifts as they can with grass, seed, and wild berries. But they have not generally begun to leave their villages—the sure indication that all resources are not exhausted. It seemed generally agreed that if rain were to fall within the next 15 days the out-look would be immensely improved, and that a very large area of land, at which now lies ready ploughed could be sown in time to give crop. If rain held off till the cold weather a formidable proportion of the winter crop area would remain unsown in the Doab and in the Allahabad district but in the more retentive black soil of Bundelkhand sowings had up to date been more extensive, and good winter rain would bring up a fair crop on a substantial share of the normal area. Very gloomy accounts were given on the harvest now on the ground wheat would be much below a half crop everywhers except in irrigated land, and in some tracts would practically yield no outturn whatever, save in stalks for cattle fodder. Judging from the replies to his Honour's questions matters were at their worst in the south of the Allahabad and in the Banda district, where the zamindars have generally suffered so much by a succession of bad harvests as to be quite unable to assist their ryots—or even to take advance from Government for this propose with any hope of repayment. This is the tract of couutry which suffered much acutely last hot weather.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Stoddart, 2nd-Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, on leave, from Karachee.
Herdon, Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Bradbridge, Lt, Wilts Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Welsh, Capt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 15.

Morris, Capt, Bengal, R A, on transfer, from Aden.
Armstrong, Lt, Bengal, High L I, from leave, from England.
Way, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Derby Regt, on duty, from England.
Dodington, Lt, Bengal, 2nd-Oxford L I, from leave, from England.
Salmon, Col, Bengal, I S C, on leave, from Ellichpur.
Thomson, Surg-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Ravenshaw, Lt, Punjab, 1st Devon Regt, on leave, from England.
Haig, Surg-Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England.
Wolseley, Major-Genl, Punjab, Lahore Dist, from leave from England.
Cubit, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Digby, Major, Ms, R E, from furlough, from England.
How, Lt, Ms, VI, M I, from furlough, from England.
Marsden, Lt, Ms, R A, on exchange, from England.

NOVEMBER 16.

Cheyne, Lt, Ma, Welsh Regt, to join, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Dymoct, Surgeon-Major, Ms, I M S, on furlough to England.
Shairp, 2nd-Lt, Ms, Unattached List, to join, to Wellington.

NOVEMBER 15.

Eaton, Surg-Col, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Baroda.
Herdon, Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Stoddart, 2nd-Lt, Bo, Wilts Rigt, on duty, to Poona.
Bradbridge, Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Sarkies, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Baroda.
Bany, Vety. Surg-Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Karachi.
Rutherford, Major, Bengal, High. L I, from leave, to Cownpore.

NOVEMBER 16.

Ellis, 2nd-Lt, Bo, Unattached List, to join, to Poona.
Holland, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Bareilly.
Armstrong, Lt, Bengal, High, L I, to join, to Cawnpore.
Dodington, Lt, Bengal, 2nd-Oxford, L I, to join, to Bareilly.
Jewett, 2nd-Lt, Bogal, Unattached List, to join, to Bareilly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

1. There will be Gun Drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-night and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m.

2. Members wishing to join a course of Range Finding should send in their names to the Fort Head-Quarters as soon as possible.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Company.—No. 519, Gr. D. Z. Munro.

On Saturday next, 21st instant, the Corps will parade at Scandal Point, Breach Candy at 5 p.m. sharp and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

At the conclusion of the parade the Corps will march back to Grant Road Station.

Conveyance expenses will be paid on application to the Sergeant Instructors after the parade.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

2. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Thursday the 19th instant at 6-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CRICKET CLUB.

The first dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th December 1896 at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Capt. F. W. English, Byculla, School, Byculla.
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. F. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. R. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.

Members Rs. 1-8 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.

Members Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 3 to include one lady.
Others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

A YOUNG dealer in collections of stamps resident in Paris, named Delahaieff, disappeared from his home in July, and his body was shortly afterwards found in a trunk left by a man named Aubert at a roadside station on the line to Cherbourg. When Aubert called for the trunk he was arrested, together with the woman who accompanied him, Marguerite Dubois. The man admitted his guilt, but said the woman had only helped him to dispose of the body. At the Paris Assize Court they were found guilty, with extenuating circumstances. Aubert was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the woman to three years' imprisonment.

HERR DETRING, Director of Customs in China, who accompanied Li Hung Chang on his journey to Europe and who had been granted two years' leave of absence, has (says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent) received by telegram a summons from the Viceroy to return to China, and will leave Berlin in the course of the next few days. Herr Detring, it is stated, will assist Li Hung Chang in drawing up the report of the Viceroy's travels, and his sudden recall has led to the confident expectation that the impressions gained by Li Hung Chang in Europe are about to be attended by practical results.

THE number of divorce suits tried in England during 1894 was 443, of which 205 were instituted by wives and 238 by husbands. The wives were successful in 196 cases, and the husbands in 209. The Queen's Proctor intervened in 18 cases. He was successful in 16, but unsuccessful in the only wife's suit, in which he sought to reverse the decree.

THE French Government has resolved to increase the sugar bounties to the estimated extent of 10,000,000f., to enable exporters to meet German and Austrian competition. It is also proposed that all alcohol shall be obliged to pass through a Government depot for examination before being sold.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE EUROPEAN NIGHTMARE.

"CHRISTIAN EUROPE" ON THE EVE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

THE Duke of Argyll addressed a long and interesting letter on the Eastern question to the *Times* of Oct. 28. He writes:—There is one all-powerful factor in the Eastern question which our insular orators and writers do not seem to understand or appreciate. That factor is the dangerous instability of the existing distribution of territorial power in Europe, and the universal sense of that instability which sits like a nightmare on all its Governments. With the exception of Spain, it may be said with truth that there is not one of the greater Continental nations that is really satisfied with its present territory—not one of them that would not like to get someting that now belongs to others—or is not uneasy lest it should lose something that is now its own. This is the reason, and the only reason, why they are all armed to the teeth. This is the reason why Europe is little better than one vast camp—why Kings, and Emperors, and Presidents all receive and do honour to each other by showing them great military spectacles. This is the reason why the people are everywhere oppressed with conscriptions and excessive taxation—some of them, as in the case of Italy, suffering positive impoverishment to support enormous armaments. This, too, is the reason, and the only reason, why they are all intriguing and scheming for special alliances among themselves, some of them demeaning themselves to the point of servility in order to secure support in some coming Armageddon. This is a horrible picture, but a true one, of the condition of what is called Christian Europe at a time when the twentieth century of the Christian era is close upon us.

THE "REASON WHY" OF THE DEADLOCK IN THE NEAR EAST.

And now I come nearer to my point. This is the condition of things which explains the discreditable conduct of the Continental Cabinents since the Armenian massacres began. This is the reason why Governments which call themselves the "Great Powers" of Europe have been exhibiting themselves as the most conspicious impotencies in the world. This is the reason why, they have covered before a brutal despotism which they have set up and fortified in its dominion over millions of their fellow-Christians, both by ther diplomacy and by their arms. This is the reason why, with an awful hypocrisy, they pretend to talk of that despotism as an independent Power, when it is nothing but the creature of their hands, and can be made at any moment the submissive instrument of their will. This is why they talk of the danger of war, when they know perfectly well that, if they were themselves united in any demands ou Turkey, there could be no danger of war at all. Turkey has now no frontier fortresses on the Danube—nor on the Balkan—not even another Plevna to stop for a moment an advance of European armies and navies on her capital. No; what the Continental Cabinets have been fearing is—war among and between themselves—not war between themselves united and Turkey standing alone. It is to conceal this discreditable fact that they talk vaguley of wearing worse massacres if Turkey is coerced, and avow the shameless doctrine that the blood and tears of millions whom they have pretended to protect is—however deplorable—a necessary human holocaust, in order to avoid any risk to their own callous and cowardly repose. A nation or a man possessed by this doctrine will stick at nothing. No proposal, however cruel and flagitious will be seen to be what it is. Look at the truly infamous suggestion which, we are told, was lately made by Austria, that the fleets of Europe should blockade the coasts of Crete, in order that succour should be cut off from the insurgents, and that the savage races employed by Turkey, should have a free hand, as they had in Anatolia, in the work of massacre and outrage.

A DOCTRINE WHICH WE HAVE BEEN RINGLEADERS IN ESTABLISHING.

And yet—let us be honest—this is the very doctrine which we have ourselves been ringleaders in establishing in Europe. It has been the doctrine of the whole tribe of our diplomats under both parties in the State—under Palmerston and Beaconsfield alike. We have only just discarded it—driven to do so by the wholesome power of public sentiment. The breath of mere politicians is still tainted with it. It is evident in all the letters that quibble about the absence of specific written engagements to defend the Christian subjects of the Porte from the most hideous oppressions, as if, among nations as well as among men, the most binding obligations may not arise from deeds in the field of action as well as from written words in the region of diplomacy. Any Government which, for its own interests, actively supports and protects another Government known to be incurably savage and corrupt, becomes responsible for that vicious rule before God and man. But why have the Continental nations changed places with us in denying this responsibility? Eighteen years ago they were united against us in asserting the right and the duty of Europe to coerce Turkey. They did it; and we did our very best to stop them and to thwart them. Now we are urging it, and they have been doing their very best to resist us. What is the secret of this change? If we do not see it, we shall be useless in the councils of Europe.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY COMING IN SIGHT.

The cause of the change is simply this—that, not any mere reform in Turkey, but the fall of Turkey, and the dismemberment of her territories, is now coming into sight. The Continental Powers are quite right in seeing this; and they are quite right, too, in seeing that this result may involve a terrible European war, unless the Powers come to some common understanding for a common purpose. There are some political philosophers who now ridicule the old doctrine of the "Balance of Power" as an antiquated superstition. They had better reserve their ridicule for some doctrine less deeply grounded in the very idea of nationalities, and in the universal instincts of mankind. Many crimes and follies indeed have been committed in its name. But, nevertheless, it is a doctrine which has its own legitimate application, and, as a fact, it is now deeply influencing the mind and conduct of every European Power. Even in the common scramble for Colonial extension they are full of the tremors it inspires. The moment any one of them gets a footage in Africa they are nervously jealous of any other Power coming in behind them. Hence the German doctrine of "Hinterlands," and our own plea that we have pressed on lest others should get before us.

THE OVER-SHADOWING POWER OF RUSSIA.

Now, let us apply this instinct to Europe and see how perfectly justified the Continental nations are in dreading the dismemberment of Turkey, if it is to come upon them suddenly and unprepared. In a recent publication I have warmly urged that we should come to a good understanding with Russia, abandoning old antagonisms. And then public sentiment, ever liable to extremes, shouts out, "Let us tell Russia that we have no sort of objection to her taking possession of Constantinople and seating herself on the throne of Eastern Europe." This is nothing but the thoughtless reaction from the old opposite excess. Such language on our part would be fatal to our influence in promoting the Concert of Europe. To all of them it is a matter of high interest that Russia should not occupy that throne, and to one of them—Austria—it is a matter of life or death that Russia should not be allowed to do so. It is mere blindness not to see that it would completely and dangerously upset the balance of power in Europe. Already the power of Russia is overshadowing all the other continental nations. She is securely intrenched in holding Turkey "Hinterland" of every one of them. She lies close behind them all with enormous armies—from Archangel to Odessa. She occupies the same relative position to every Asiatic Government, from the Caspian to Behring Straits. If in addition to this tremendous power of geographical position Russia were to be put in possession of the most advantageous frontage in Europe, with the exclusive hold of the Euxine, of the Bosphorus, and of the Dardanelles, her power over all the Continental nations would undoubtedly be dangerous and oppressive. The Austrian Empire would lose her control over her great river the Danube, and would be completely surrounded on three sides by the enveloping arms of Russia. She would probably fight to the death, and would be right in doing so, against such a consummation. We have not the slightest right to do anything to precipitate such dangerous contingencies.

THE PRINCIPLE FOR WHICH THE CRIMEAN WAR WAS WAGED.

I have always held firmly to the great principle for which the Crimean War was waged—the principle, namely, that the fate of Turkey and the final disposal of her territories is a matter for Europe as a whole to determine, and not for any one of its Powers. If this principle was good against Russia in 1854-56, it is equally good against England now. If we were to attempt such a task alone—directly or indirectly—a great war would be inevitable.

WHAT IS THE SOLUTION TO WHICH WE LOOK?

But why cannot we keep up the Concert of Europe by letting it be seen and known what the solution is to which we look? I venture on a suggestion the whole value of which lies in the fact that it is not my own. By far the ablest Sovereign who has sat on the throne of Russia since Napoleon's great antagonist was the first Nicholas. His suggestion is the only one that could be peaceful. In one of his conversations in 1844 he told us that he would never take Constantinople as his own, but that neither would he ever allow it to be taken by any one of the other Great Powers. The result of this declaration—the solution to which it points—is as clear as day. It is nothing else but the completion of that process which has been going on during the whole of this century—namely, the gradual dismemberment of Turkey—and the distribution of its parts both among new and among existing Governments. That process has been a complete success. Some of the new Governments may not be ideally good; but they are all heavens on earth compared with the rule of the Turks. Parts have been absorbed by Russia; parts by Austria; parts have been erected into minor kingdoms and principalities. In all of them civilised life is possible. In none of them are the lives and honour of men and women at the mercy of an Administrator vicious, unjust, corrupt, and cruel. It is childish to pretend that any danger would arise to the balance of power in Europe from the completion of this process, provided it is completed with a due regard to certain obvious facts affecting the interests of all concerned. Those interests are all perfectly compatible upon the principle laid down by the Emperor Nicholas. Austria has a vital interest in not allowing herself to be enveloped and outflanked by a Great Power to the East and South. Russia has a vital interest in getting free access for her fleets to the Mediterranean All the maritime Powers are entitled to seek a similar free access to the Euxine independent of the will of Russia. England has no separate or individual interest at all beyond the extention of peace and plenty, and of her commerce over some of the richest regions of Europe and of Asia. Surely, then, the solution of the difficulty is easy if this principle be agreed upon. It hardly matters at all how the remainder of the Balkan be sub-divided among new or existing Governments. They are all at least tolerable, while the status quo is not.

NEUTRALISATION OF THE BOSPHORUS AND DARDANELLES.

Let the Bosphorus and Dardanelles be neutralised—declared open to all the world. Let no fortifications be allowed to close that highway of all the nations; and then the so-called Powers of Europe will be redeemed from the disgraceful condition to which they have been reduced—namely, that of protecting and maintaining a savage and brutal Government over millions of the human race merely because they cannot agree among themselves as to a problem which really presents no difficulty at all if they will but follow historical precedents and recognise the known interests and demands of Russia and of Austria and of all the maritime States.

A WORD ON EGYPT.

In conclusion, let me protest against the irrelevant and cowardly advice that we should abandon our really glorious work in Egypt. What men call accident has thrown that work upon us. We do not gain one sixpence of revenue from the power we have acquired in Egypt. We are working there, if any nation ever did, in the spurest interests of humanity and of civilisation. The redemption of the Dark Continent as a whole from really infernal conditions of society we are sharing with other Powers. But in Egypt it has happened to us to be called to work alone. The beneficent results are notorious to all the world. Let us not retreat before a mere senseless and discreditable jealousy on the part of other Powers, who within their own "spheres of influence" are nowhere doing any work one-half so good.

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

MORE BISMARCKIAN REVELATIONS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S Hamburg organ, the *Nachrichten*, on Oct. 24, published another long article on the subject of the relations between Russia and Germany. It still places the chief responsibility for the origin of the Franco-Russian entente on Prince Gortchakoff, but asserts that a good understanding was re-established between Russia and Germany soon after the accession of the Tsar Alexander III., and continued unaltered till 1890, the agreement being that if either of the Empires were attacked the other would remain "benevolently neutral." This arrangement was ended by Count von Caprivi, who also initiated a Polish policy which further estranged Russia and obliged her to seek a more trustworthy ally in France.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL REPLY.

Whatever may have been Prince Bismarck's object in announcing to the world the existence prior to 1890 of an understanding between Germany and Russia, based upon secret agreements, which, in the last resort case either Power should be attacked, his action has, apparently, caused considerable embarrassment to the German Government. Since the appearance of the article in ths *Hamburger Nachrichten* a number of newspapers have called upon the Government to make some reply to the assertions of the Bismarckian organ. That reply is forthcoming; but it is hardly of a nature to still the controversy which has been raging since Sunday in the German and Austrian Press. The *Imperial Gazette* of Oct. 27 said:—

In connection with the public commentaries on the latest "revelations" of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* concerning Russo-German relations up to the year 1890 the wish has been repeatedly expressed that some rejoinder should be made on the part of the Government. We are empowered to state that none will be made. Diplomatic events of the kind mentioned by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* belong from their very nature to the strictest secrets of State, the conscientious preservation of which is enjoined by international duty. Violation of this duty would prejudice important State interests. The Imperial Government must, therefore, decline all explanation. In regard to those statements it will neither correct what is false nor supplement what is incomplete, being convinced that the confidence of other Powers in the sincerity of German policy and in its fidelity to engagements is too firmly established to be shaken by "revelations" of the kind in question.

The prominence given in the original text to the words "strictest secrets of State" (says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent) adds point to the implied reproach thereby addressed to the retired statesman who has thought fit to divulge their existence. With the exception of Bismarckian organs, no single German newspaper seems to approve of the article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, while many express regret that the "greatest statesman of the century" should himself pluck leaves from the laurel wreath of his renown or dislodge one stone after another from the mighty pedestal of his historical greatness.

A BISMARCKIAN REJOINDER.

One Bismarckian organ, however, attempts to justify the divulgation of the Russo-German understanding by pointing out that the Austro-German treaty, concluded on Oct. 7, 1879, and published on Feb. 6, 1888, was a purely defensive description. Responsible politicians in Vienna, it says, the existence of the Russo-German understanding has long been known. By way of proving the defensive nature of the pact between Austria and Germany it reproduces the text of that treaty, but (as the *Times'* correspondent points out) fails to draw the almost inevitable conclusion that, as the treaty was intended to assure the contracting parties against an attack from Russia, a policy based upon a secret agreement with the latter Power can hardly be described as honourable. In the Austro-German treaty no mention is made of France, whereas reference is repeatedly made to a possible Russian attack and to Russian armaments.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

There is contradiction between the statement of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that the validity of the Russo-German understanding was unimpaired up to 1890 and the language employed by Prince Bismarck in his famous speech delivered in the Imperial Diet on Feb. 6, 1888. The celebrated phrase "We Germans fear God and nought else in the world" has always been understood to have applied to Russia, nor does a reperusal of that speech render any other interpretation admissable. Some future indiscretion on the part of the irritable sage of Friedrichsruh may possibly explain this paradox, though it is difficult to imagine any explanation which would clear the Bismarckian policy of all imputation of insincerity.

THE FEELING IN PARIS, VIENNA, AND ROME.

The Paris *Temps* thinks that Prince Bismarck may be of opinion that the Triple Alliance has served its turn and so wishes to clear the way for fresh combinations. In Vienna the reported Russo-Germantreaty is referred to as of "historic interest" only; whilst the "revelations" in Berlin have been warmly discussed. The result is believed to have in no way weakened the Austro-Hungarian loyalty to the Triple Alliance. The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Oct. 27, published particulars of the treaty; and Reuter's Vienna correspondent, telegraphing on the same day, said: "The general feeling of perfect confidence in the Emperor William and the statesmen who now rule the destinies of Germany has been enhanced by the present disclosures, to which an ever diminishing importance is attached, as their true purport becomes clearer."

The *Times'* Rome correspondent refers to the widespread dissatisfaction caused in Italy by the constant subordination of her interests to those of Germany, and the consequent feeling that she has little to gain by remaining a member of the Triple Alliance. The correspondent also reports that a depression weighs upon the spirits of the nation, owing to the reverses in Abyssinia and to the gloom of the political situation.

What purports to be an authoritative statement of the terms of the Triple Alliance is given by the Rome correspondent of the *Times*. The date fixed for the denunciation of the treaty was not, as has been commonly stated, the month of May, 1896, but May, 1897. The treaty was renewed in 1891, taking effect from the following year, for a period of twelve years, with the right reserved to any one of the three Powers to denounce it one year before the middle of the term. That period will not be reached before May, 1898.

THE FIGHTING IN RHODESIA.

THE Colonial Office received, on Oct. 23, a telegram of that day's date from Sir F. Carrington. It recounts a number of small encounters with parties of Matabele, and the capture of some cattle and grain. Six men of the 7th Hussars have been sent into Gwelo suffering from fever, of whom No. 3909, Pte. G. Osborne, died, on Oct. 10, of meningitis, and No. 3593, Pte. C. Jay, died, on Oct. 19, of enteric fever. The remainder are doing well. The regimental number of Lance-Cpl. Smith, of the 7th Hussars, who was killed at Monogola's kraal on Oct. 5, is 3872. The Officer Commanding at Salisbury reports that Capt. Edward Paucane, of the Salisbury Rifles, who was severely wounded in the leg on Oct. 22, died the same day.

A proclamation of indemnity for acts committed during the rebellion in Rhodesia is being issued by the High Commissioner.

A SCENE AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

AURIFEROUS AND VOCIFEROUS CONGLOMERATES.

AN extraordinary scene was witnessed on Monday night (Oct. 26) at the Imperial Institute, on the occasion of a lecture on "The Auriferous Conglomerates of South Africa, with Special Reference to the Extension of the Main Reef," by Dr. David Draper, F.G.S., the honorary secretary and treasurer of the South African Geological Society. Prior to the lecture, Mr. Draper was entertained at dinner, when Mr. Richards, in proposing his health, said Mr. Draper was a British subject who was true to the country of his origin and was at that Institute in his representative capacity as a geologist of South Africa. Mr. Draper was true to the country of his origin, and in 1883, when some British troopers were wandering in South Africa, he received and fed them. When the British Government offered to pay Mr. Draper for this act of hospitality he declined, declaring that the troopers were his fellow-countrymen, and that whatever they had had they were welcome to.—Mr. Draper, in reply, said he had always done his duty to this country, to which he hoped ever to be true. He had refused to accept the Boer franchise, although he took up arms, he admitted, against invaders who were trying to seize the country for their own interests.

Some days prior to the proceedings the *Globe* had referred to some incidents in Mr. Draper's career, and had put the inquiry whether he was "the same Mr. Draper who fought by the side of Boers at the battle of Krugersdorp?" The observations of the *Globe* and other published statements attracted a large gathering to the lecture, and the East Conference Hall was crowded at the time the lecture was announced to begin.

On entering the room, the chairman (Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P.) and the lecturer were received with mingled groans and cheering, Mr. Draper being greeted with loud cries of "Boer!" "Traitor!" and "Company Promoter!"—The Chairman at the outset intimated that they were not met at a political gathering, and he would only allow the subject dealt with in the paper to be discussed. The Imperial Institute numbered among its members people of diversified opinion. (A voice: "Even those who fight against their own country.") (Cheers.) Mr. Draper was a Colonial subject. ("More shame to him.") His grandfather was a soldier in Wellington's army. He was sure the lecturer would say nothing which would detract from the suzerainty of Britain over the South African Republic—("Oh")—and he ought to have a fair hearing from a British audience. He had the authority of those connected with the Imperial Institute for saying that if any person interrupted the proceedings he would be ejected.

At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks Mr. W. J. Bull attempted to speak, but was unable to obtain an hearing.

Mr. Draper then began to read his paper, in which he supported the theory that the great gold-bearing main reef of the Witwatersrand extended far to the west of Johannesburg. Most of the audience were unable to hear one word of the lecture owing to the continual interruptions with which it was received. At one point Mr. Draper exclaimed, "Are you Englishmen? Do you know what fair play means?" and at another exasperated some in the audience by shouting, "The behaviour of the Boers is superior to yours." Cries were raised of "How about Krugersdorp?" "He can flourish his arms now as he did against those unarmed people at Johannesburg," and "We have stood this ruffian long enough." No interest was apparently being taken in the lecture, and towards its close Sir Frederick Abel, the secretary and director of the Institute, whispered a few words to the chairman, who thereupon announced that if any further interruption took place he had the order of the authorities that the disturbers would be ejected. Immediately on either side of the platform a number of attendants were ranged, ostensibly for the purpose of removing any persons who created further disturbance. This action did little, however to quell the uproar, which was kept up until the lecturer had concluded.

The Chairman attempted to say a few words, but was also met with constant interruptions. He pointed out that he would allow no discussion, but only on the direct subject of the paper.—Mr. W. Emden, who was prevented by the attendants from going to the platform, rose in the body of the meeting and said that he had understood that the Imperial Institute was started with the idea of joining together England and her Colonies. He could not believe that the

LOID DUFFERIN ON HIS DIPLOMATIC EXPERIENCES.

"POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN OFFICIAL LIFE."

LORD DUFFERIN was entertained, on Oct. 28, at a banquet by the Lord Mayor and citizens of Belfast. In responding to the toast of his health, he said:—On my departure for Canada and on my return, when I was named for the Viceroyalty of India, and as soon as I came back, with a cordiality and generosity which has never been absent from my thoughts, you assembled together to bid me God-speed and to welcome me home. (Hear, hear.) With these repeated acclamations still ringing in my ears you can understand my hesitation in accepting the invitation to attend this banquet. When I remembered that the summons to the banquet came direct from your Lord Mayor himself, the temptation of grasping his friendly hand and of again finding myself surrounded by so many well-known faces, and of receiving the renewed assurance of your approval and confidence, overcome my qualms of conscience, and must be my excuse for my presence to-night. It was further confirmed in my resolution by reflection that this, at all events, would be to use the tautology, of the playbills, positively my last and final appearance" on the stage of the official life, for not only the burden of advancing years, but the fact of beginning to grow what stone-deaf people euphemistically call "a little hard of hearing"—(laughter)—obliterate any desire on my part for further public employment. A sensible man should be prompt to recognise the limitation imposed upon his activity by nature's gently beckoning hand when the hour strikes to leave the scene vacant for younger and better men than himself.

AN IRISH LANDLORD.

Nor have I any reason to regret the change, for it will bring me again into continued contact and relationship with the friends of my youth, with my occupations and interests as an Irish landlord, or rather as the attenuated ghost of one—(laughter)—while I trust it will still afford me an opportunity of associating myself in many a good work with those I see around me, who have been the authors and pillars of Ulster's industrial and commercial expansion and prosperity. (Cheers.) In any event, the transition from the excitements of a public career to the more commonplace pursuits of private life cannot efface the obligations of existence, for, wherever or whatever we may be, innumerable duties are sure to lie ready to our hand in every direction—(hear, hear)—and, happily, duty is so divine, a thing of so satisfying an essence, that like the magic tent in the "Arabian Nights" it can shrink to the narrow limits of a sempstress's attic or expand to the dimensions of a mighty empire sheltering as impartially within its content breathing folds, the lowly ones of the earth as it does wearied kings and rulers who have chosen it for their roof-tree. (Hear, hear.)

IRISHMEN AND THE EMPIRE.

As you know, I have never been a bellicose politician—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—and one of the chief happinesses I may lot has consisted in being able, as a servant of the Empire at large, to hope that each time I had the good fortune of discharging a public duty to the satisfaction of my superiors I was also placing a tangible item on the credit side of Ireland's personal account. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I may add that, while pursuing my career through its various stages, I have derived no small satisfaction from the fact of its exemplifying, as have those of many abler men than myself, such as Lord Mayo, Lord Lawrence, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, and dozens of others both from the north and from the south, with what generous facility every post to which a man can honourably aspire up to the greatest within the gift of the Crown is placed within the reach of any Irishman who is anxious to devote his humble talents to the service of the Queen and her dominions. (Cheers.)

THE SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD.

But I have to apologise for having been tempted by your kindness to trespass too long upon your attention with matters more or less of a personal character. You will have a right to expect that an ex-Ambassador, arrived red-hot from a foreign capital, released from official supervision, bursting with diplomatic secrets, and big with prognostications of the future—(laughter)—should make a clean breast of it and confide to your expectant ears everything that he knows. (Renewed laughter.) It is true though my appearance may belie the simile, I feel like a young colt turned out to grass and am ready to kick up my heels at an authority—(laughter and cheers)—but, unfortunately, inveterate habits and the discipline of successive Secretaries of State so saturated us diplomatists with the creosote [illegible]cretion that it is not until after the lapse of a [illegible]-century that the cryptic lore we have absorbed during our professional careers is sublimated and exhaled for public consumption through the alembic of the deep delving archivist. It is, therefore, with the greatest regret that I find myself precluded from unearthing for your benefit a full blaze of Rontgen rays upon the closed doors of the several Cabinets of Europe and exhibiting to you in turn the skeleton which each sleek nation keeps in its private cupboard. (Laughter.)

ENGLAND'S UNPOPULARITY.

But still there are one or two impressions which I feel at liberty to convey to you without the risk of making the hair of our Foreign Office stand on end or causing a panic on all the exchanges of Europe. I only wish, however, they could be of a more gratifying character. The first remark I have to make will probably cause you as much surprise as regret—namely, that at the present moment we are not the most popular nation in Europe. Now, I do not hesitate to assert as a race we are undoubtedly a genial, kindly, and benevolent community. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, it is our philanthropic enthusiasm that proves such a stumbling-block to the foreigner. Our natural instinct is to regard other countries with a lazy kind of good will, to be rather glad than otherwise at their well-being, certainly to sympathise very keenly with their calamities, and to salute their excellencies with ungruding applause. Every well-educatsd Englishman appreciates and admires the civilisation of France—(hear, hear)—the amiability, the wit, the gaiety, and the eminence in the fields of literature and heart of the French—and between the Irish and the French there must always exist the sympathy born of their ethnological affinity. (Here, here, and laughter.) Then the Germans—for years past we have been taught to regard them almost like our own kith and kin, possessed of the same burly, genial, beer-loving—(laughter)—industrious practical nature, as ourselves. Austrians and Englishmen always get on together, as we do also with the Hungarians, our common love of horses and sport invariably proving a never-faling source of sympathy and comradeship. Protugal is an ancient ally, and the blood we shed in defence of Spanish freedom will never cease, I trust, to be a cherished memory on both our parts. (Hear, hear.) Of our good relations with Italy I need not speak, and though at one time we regarded Russia's extension in Asia with distrust, the present secure character of our Indian frontier, the recent settlement of the Afghan delimnations, the honourable and peace-loving character of the late Emperor, and our sympathy for his youthful successor and his beautiful Empress—(hear, hear)—who is also one of our own Princesses—(cheers)—have dispersed these obsolete prejudices. (Renewed cheers.) As for the possibility of any ulterior conflict of interests in the extreme Orient, the form and outline of the situation which circumstances may eventually develop in those distant regions is still so vague and misty that it would be unreasonable to pick a hypothetical quarrel with Russia on that account. (Hear, hear.) Finally, with regard to America, there is not an Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman who does not wish her well or whose soul would not revolt with horror at the thought of any fratricidal collision with the United States, which could only result in involving us and them in a common ruin. (Cheers.) With Turkey alone have we anything like an outstanding dispute—nay, not even with Turkey or the Turks, but only with the sanguinary camarilla that have usurped the administration and ousted the Porte from its proper functions. (Hear, hear.) God grant that as, in the case of Crete, the recalcitrant Powers came eventually round to England's view and have plucked that island out of the fire, so their conscience and the dictates of humanity will lead them to unite with her in redeeming the disgrace which has lately fallen on the European Areopagus! (Hear, hear.) But let us always remembered that the salvation of the Armenians cannot be found in any special geographical regime to be applied to them alone, which would be a physical impossibility; but in such reforms as would protect lives, liberties, and property of all the Christian subjects of the Porte, as well as those of their Mohammedan fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear) Well, our amiable frame of mine towards other nations being such as I have described, it is certainly as astonishing fact that the Press of most of the countries to which I have referred is more or less in the habit of alluding to us in language of the most uncompromising hostility—a hostility which is a bewildering enigma to the ordinary good-humoured and placable Englisnman, especially as, in most cases, it is unconnected with any pending controversy.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Mr. Curson, however, in his recent brilliant and admirable speech, has undoubtedly hit the right nail on the head and given, at all events to a great extent the correct explanation of a temper so out of harmony with our own friendly instincts. We English men, safe within the circuit of our cutelary seas, can form no conception of the haunting anxieties which embitter the existence of the nations of Central Europe, upon whose every frontier hangs, black and motionless, a threatening cloud of war, and whose citizens, even within the recesses of their innermost chambers, mingling with the prattle of their children and the tender converse of the hearth, can hear the ominous tramp of alien armies, the rattling of their artillery, the thurder of their squadrons as they periodically gather, march, and manœuvre within, so to speak, a stone's throw of their unprotected fields and villages and open towns. With such a sword of Damocles hanging over each country's head you can understand how angry all become at the action of an outsider like ourselves precipitating the risk of a universal disaster. The very circumstance of our being out of the path of the storm is an additional subject of offence and irritation, and this feeling is still further enhanced by Europe being divided—at all events, for the moment. I do not say permanently, for all alliances are kaleidoscopic—into two independent interests, the one represented by what for all practical purposes we may call the Dual and the other by the Triple Alliance. (Hear, hear.) Each Confederacy is alive to the effect which our co-operation on either side might have upon the result in the case of an ulterior conflict, and all are united in abusing what they call our selfish isolation and our indifference to the vital interests that preoccupy themselves. A person who sits upon the fence is always an obnoxious individual, and statesmen who are so absorbed in the crucial cares I have referred to cannot make allowances for the motives of our traditional detachment from their own political system and fail entirely to comprehend that England's face is turned seawards rather than towards the European continent, and that we are more concerned with our own commercial and Colonial interests across the ocean than with the intertribal rivalries of our immediate neighbours.

COLONIAL EXPANSION.

Again, another source of our unpopularity arises out of the recent impulse towards Colonial expansion which has had so sudden and curious a development within the last few years. We, as an island people with a happily teeming population, were driven by the force of nature centuries ago to overflow in every direction and to occupy the desert places of a great portion of the globe. It is true a corresponding excess of population set on foot, though much later, a great Teutonic emigration, for some years as great as that from Ireland itself, but Germany for many a long day was content to see its wandering millions pass to the American continent, where they have proved such a valuable addition to the intelligence and the resources of the United States. (Hear, hear.) But when the fad for African acquisition became fashionable, Germany very naturally was anxious that the children who left her shores should remain within the jurisdiction of the Fatherland, and there is no doubt that she, as well as France, has been provoked to find that the belated birth of their Colonial policy has restricted the field of their operations. (Hear, hear.) As a result it occasionally happens that this or not German or French emigrant in pursuit of some fancied territorial titbit in Africa or elsewhere suddenly finds himself confronted by an Englishman already standing sentry over path. The Briton may be gaunt, emaciated, and broken down with fever and auremunerative toil, but he looms in the eyes of the new-comer like an obese dragon wandering the graden of the Hesperides, and the barren tracts beyond him appear to blossom with self-grown fruits and flowers that encircle gleaming hills of solid gold. Highly coloured accounts of these experiences, on being transmitted to Europe by the indignant explorer, are naturally amplified and misrepresented by the Press, and are bitterly commented upon by what is known at Berlin and at Paris as the Colonial party, until the English really come to be regarded by a large body of honest German and French opinion as unjust depredators and intruders within the sacred precincts of what Providence intended to be their own private kitchen gardens, the fact of Germany herself having within the last dozen years or so laid hold of more than a million square miles of territory to which she had no special right being entirely ignored, while France's acquisitions in various parts of Africa—in Algeria, Tunis, Senegal—her claim to the reversion of the Congo State and her recent annexation of Madagascar are equally passed over in silence. (Hear hear.) But it is a vain thing to expect nations to be just or reasonable when their material interests are at stake, and it would be both unwise and useless upon our part to recriminate or to exhibit resentment at the unfair diatribes to which I have referred. (Hear, hear.) Hard words break no bones, and the authors of these very artificial complaints are perfectly conscious that of land-grabbing in Africa they and their countrymen are as guilty both in fact and in intention as the rest of us. Nor must we take too seriously the illnatured outbursts of the Press in any country. The Paris Press, for instance, does not always represent Parisian, still less French, opinion, but each paper, of course, with some exceptions, is merely the advocate of this or that nominal political or commercial group, or of some not very influential politician, and in every European country the Press is more responsive to governmental and other inspiration than our own. In any event, in spite of this prevailing tone of angry and disingenuous deprecation, we may console ourselves with the comfortable assurance that Europe, however little she may like us, cannot help respecting us as a steadfast, truth-loving, humane, and indomitable people. (Hear, hear.) And, when our detractors affect to descant upon our loss of prestige, nobody knows better thad themselves that they are talking arrant nonsense.

FORCE IN HUMAN AFFAIRS.

And now I come to the second conviction which has been borne in upon me during my long contact with the outside world, and it is this—that, in spite of Christianity, civilisation, in spite of humanitarian philosophies, the triumphs of scientific knowledge, in spite of the lessons of history and the bitter experiences of the more recent past, force, and not right, is still the dominant factor in human affairs—(hear, hear)—and that no nations independence or possessions are safe for a moment unless she can guard them with her own right hand. (Cheers.) Quiet, stay-at-home people in England, who, as their fathers before them for so many generations, have passed their untroubled lives in blissful ignorance of what invasion means, can scarcely bring themselves to believe in the actuality of the ruthless ravages of war, in disaster and defeat raging through the land, with its accomplishments of disbanded armies, violated women, and burning and plundered towns. And yet these scenes have been enected not so long ago within a few hundred miles of our own borders, and have extended over the greater part of Europe, for not only France, but Denmark, Italy, Turkey, roland, Bulgaria, Austria, have each in turn been decorated by the red ruin of many a bloody battlefield. Nor have America, India, China, or Japan escaped these awful visitations. And the worst of it is that most of these wars had not been wars of rights and wrong, clearly defined and understood, but wars of policy, of passion, of misty interests and obscure origins, and so completely has this been the rule that in almost every instance, the exact casus belli is still a matter of ambiguity and historical dispute, and incapable of consigument by the puzzled annalists to any precise formula. (Hear, hear.)

THE NECESSITY FOR PREPARATIONS.

Under these circumstances it would be madness upon our part to be misled and deluded by that kind of amiable and benevolent optimism which always prevails among people who have no personal experience of the real, hard cruel conditions of international existence, or not to maintain in full vigour, both by sea and by land, the preparations necessary for our own preservation. We have more to risk for we possess more than any other nation on the face of the earth, even in spite of other Powers having recently given, like ourselves, hostages to fortune in the shape of their new Colonial establishments. Moreover, though God forbid that the invasion of our shores should ever acquire the character of imminet danger, we should remember that the safeguard of the "silver streak" is an ever-diminishsng advantage. (Hear, hear.) In former days the winds were as faithful alies of Britain as her seas; but their virtue has been exercised by steam, and probably there is not a War Office in Central Europe which does not possess the matured plans of some clever strategist for a descent upon our coasts, either in the shape of a serious attack or a formidable diversion. (Laughter.) That both attempts would ultimately fail I have no doubt—(hear, hear)—but that our weakness should ever engage an enemy to entertain the idea would be in itself a most serious misfortune. (Hear, hear.) Above all things it should be remembered that the possession of a sufficient strength to command the respect of a nation's neighbours does a great deal more than guarantee a successful defence in the case of unprovoked attack; it also discourages and prevents unfounded irritating, provoking, and impossible demands—nay, it even diminishes the risks of dangerous international newspaper polemics, calming and moderating to a wonderful degree the menacing attitude of a pugnacious Press, for even irresponsible and anonymous able editors think twice before insulting an enemy, however, hated, that has half-a-million armed men at its disposal though they may use considerable freedom towards a far more inoffensive friend who they know might have difficulty in putting, on a critical emergency, half-a-corps d'armes in to the field. (Cheers.)

ARBITRATION.

But, though confessing that I have returned to England with less cheerful anticipations than I could have wished, there has recently dawned above the horizon a consolatory idea, which, in spite of the difficulties which may impede its development, will, I trust, prove eventually, if not a remedy, at all events a mitigation of the risks of international strife—I mean the notion of erecting the principle of arbitration into a permanent and abiding instrument of peace and conciliation. (Cheers.) As was sure to be the case, it is in the bosom of the Anglo-Saxon race that this suggestion has germinated thanks to what I may call its preference for the rule of thumb. The frame of mind prevalent amongst the Latin nations impels them, in spite of all considerations of prudence, to drive everything to its extreme and logical conclusion, but the spirit of compromise and of give-and-take is of the very essence of our own paltry life, of our private as well as our political transactions; and if anything practical in the direction I have indicated is to be elaborated I sincerely trust that America and ourselves may have the first honour of the invention. (Cheers.) Nor, I am sure, is there a spot on the earth where any expedient to deliver us from the confusion and paralysis superinduced by unassured peace will be more heartily welcome than in Belfast, whose gigantic strides in the development of its commercial and manufacturing enterprises it has been one of the great happinesses of my life to verify at each period of my return [illegible] (cheers)—and so predominating would be the general expansion of trade evoked by the unclouded prospect of a century of such halcyon days that I am sure even my h[illegible]oured host the Lord Mayor of Belfast would willingly forego the triumph of building new ironclads—(laughter)—in the happy prospect of his being able to add dozens of additional liners to the matchless fleet which he and his predecessors, whose names will ever remain an honoured memory among us, have launched upon the bosom of the deep. (Cheers.)

A VERY BANQUO AT THE FEAST.

And now, my Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. I rm afraid I have given you a very uninteresting address—(no, no)—and told you nothing that you did not know before. (No, no.) But the fault lies with an unbidden guest, a phantom presence, a very Banquo at your feast, who, unseen by anyone, has been standing opposite me all the time with an uplifted and warning finger—the ghost-like presentment of Lord Salisbury. (Laughter and cheers.) You may, perhaps, wonder that the mere shadow of his late chief should thus overawe an emancipated Ambassador, but such is the force of habit and the weakness of diplomatic nerves, (Laughter.) I remember two or three years after I had left Eton meeting Dr. Hawtrey, the well-known headmaster, in the streets of Paris. I shall never forget my dismay and embarrassment when he stood uncovered at my approaching. (Laughter.) The recollection of the occasions when I had stood uncovered before him, though in an opposite sense, so overcame me that I was quite incapable of returning his salutation with proper dignity. (Renewed laughter.) You will now understand why my speech has been so dull. Moreover, anyone who comes back to his native country after a prolonged absence is bound to speak with bated breath in the presense of an audience with whose intellectual and political pulse he is scarcely acquainted, however assured he may be of the warmth and generosity of their hearts. All that I can say is that if ever a servant of the Crown returned under happy auspices to his ancient home and his early surroundings that cousummation has fallen to the lot of him who now thanks you with all the force that gratitude and sincerity can command for the unprecedented warmth of the welcome you have accorded him and for this never-to-be-forgotten home-bringing. (Prolonged cheering.)

BRITISH POLICY IN THE SOUDAN.

LORD CROMER'S SPEECH.

WRITING from Cairo, Reuter's agent sends a full report of Lord Cromer's speech at the banquet given by the Turf Club to Sir Herbert Kitchener. In his speech (which was printed verbatim by the *Times* and other leading journals on Oct. 24), Lord Cromer said:—

History, gentlemen, records many instances of wars in which, in spite of the display of much skill, heroism, and bravery, the results which have been achieved have been in no way commensurate with the loss of life and treasure which was incurred. I think it must be a satisfaction, both to Sirdar and to every one who has been engaged in this campaign, to reflect that it is highly improbable that the Dongola expedition will be classed by posterity in this category. A great deal has, in fact, been done. Looking first to what may, perhaps, be called the sentimental side of the question, the deaths of Gordon (whom I last saw alive in the adjoining room), of the two Stewarts, of my old and beloved friend Gen. Earle, and of many another brave man among whom it occurs to me to mention an Egyptian officer, Tewfik Bey, whose defence of Sinkat was as brilliant a feat of arms as was ever accomplished—those deaths, I say, have been, if not avenged, at all events half avenged. I say half avenged, because the work is as yet but half accomplished. It will not be fully accomplished until the Egyptian flag floats again from the walls of Khartoum. This, I say, may be the sentimental side of the question, but it is not without interest, for national honour has for a long while past told us that we should not only cherish the memory of the illustrious dead, but remember the cause in which they died. For my own part, I feel that I may speak more freely now than when in previous years the date of action was uncertain—that it has appeared to me, any time the last twelve years, that the spectres of those brave men were, as it were, beckoning to us from their graves across the sands of the Soudan and exhorting us to advance and justify the cause in which they died, and to save from ruin the land in which their bones lie buried.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION ACCOMPLISHED.

The English Government and the English people—and I think I may also say the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian people—for in this, as in other cases, the interests of England and Egypt are absolutely identical—waited long and patiently. Considering the vow which had necessarily to be accomplished before even the partial reconquest of the Soudan could be regarded as a practical question, it is to me a matter both of surprise and congratulation that the period of expectation was not longer. For my own part, I may certainly say that I was at one time of opinion that the period of inaction would last for more than twelve years. At last circumstances, political, financial, and military, afforded a favourable opportunity for a move. Thanks to the skill with which the Sirdar organised the campaign, and to the qualities of the troops under his command, that blow has been thoroughly effective. For, in truth, gentlemen, the primary object of the campaign has been accomplished. That object, I need hardly remind you, was to relieve the pressure on the army of a nation which is connected by very close bonds of sympathy and friendship with the Governments of England and Egypt; and I am glad to see among our guests to-night a representative of the Indian army who accompanied the Dongola expedition. More than this has, however, been done. A large territory has been redeemed from barbarism and has been again placed under civilising influences. A large province has been again placed under the sway of its legitimate ruler, the Khedive of Egypt. I cannot doubt that the transfer will be alike advantageous to Egypt and to the population of the reconquered province.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DONGOLA.

The administration of the province, which will have to be of the simplest description, must of necessity, for the time being, partake rather of a military than of a civil character. But whatever it may be, I entertain a firm hope and belief that the evil precedents of the past, which rendered Egyptian rule a curse to the Soudan, will be finally and for ever discarded; that the administration will be based upon the more enlightened principles of modern times, and that it will prove alike creditable to the rulers, and beneficial to the ruled.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MR. LABOUCHERE delivered his annual address to his constituents, on Oct. 27, at Northampton Town Hall. The Agricultural Rating Bill, the Cattle Bill, and the education Bill had, he said, been brought forward by the Government in payment of the debt they owed to the classes. With regard to the Committee of Inquiry into the Transvaal raid, the hon. member said he was a member of the Committee, and it should not be his fault if there was not a searching investigation. He spoke in condemnation of large expenditure on armaments, and declared that public indigation had at last risen against the vile and detestable traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire. He urged that Great Britain should give Russia a free hand in Turkey, and should welcome and honour anyone who would send the Turk, bag and baggage, out of Europe. So far from regretting Lord Rosebery's resignation he rejoiced in the interests of democracy that he had resigned. A peer-Premiership conflicted with every Liberal principle. He did not consider that Lord Rosebury's views were those of the Radical party. The noble lord was entirely at variance with Mr. Gladstone on foreign matters, while in domestic politics it seemed to be his object to impose his party the domination of the aristocratic element. He (Mr. Labouchere) contended that it was for the people, not for the Queen, to select their leader. In his view the leadership was not vacant. Sir William Harcourt was his leader, and if by any chance they lost Sir William Harcourt, his private opinion was that Mr. John Morley was the best Radical of the lot.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) (LTD.)

THE ordinary general meeting of this Company was held, on Oct. 27, at Winchester House, London.—Mr. George H. M. Batten (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the Singareni collieries. The import of English coal into Bombay was about 700,000 tons a year, now offered at about 100 per cent. higher than the company's price, while the quality was, on the average, less than 18 per cent. better. They continued to supply all the railways in Southern India. In 1895 the collieries earned a profit of £28,781. With respect to the Wondalli Company reservoir, it was intended to raise to the dam higher, and the actual capacity would be ever 100,000 000 gallons. Their 150,000 shares in the Wondalli Company were not in the balance sheet, but when the mill was at work and gold was being produced this asset would be included. They were prospecting three other blocks of gold mines. The company had before it a vast enterprise, and must husband its resources, which at present depended upon the profits of the Singareni collieries. These amounted in 1895 to £95,779, of which £81,217 was in the till, the rest having been employed as capital in the business. They had sold the gold bullion, entered in the balance-sheet at £930, for £12,077. After referring with regret to the death on Mr. G.M. Clements, their late solicitor, he alluded with satisfaction to the presence at the meeting of Mr. Lowinsky, their agent and general manager in India. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Lowinsky, who said that the prospects of the company generally never looked as well as at the present time. The motion was unanimously adopted, and, Mr. Charles G. Du Croz was appointed to the seat on the board vacated by the late Mr. Parkinson Sharp.

DINNER TO LORD WENLOCK.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

A BANQUET was given at Leeds, on Oct. 27, to Lord Wenlock, the late Governor of Madras, by the Yorkshire Liberal Unionists' Federation. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, presided, and in proposing the toast of the Queen, said Lord Wenlock could corroborate him in saying that, as this was the year in which Her Majesty had occupied the throne longer than any other British Sovereign, in the remotest parts of the Empire Her Majesty's name would be honoured by acclamation, and of whatever race or creed or political complexion they might be the subjects of the Queen would vie with each other in joining in the aspiration of "God save the Queen and Empress." (Cheers.)

LORD WENLOCK'S ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS.

In proposing "Our Guest," as the toast of the evening, Lord Lansdowne said:—I will now propose the toast of the evening, the health of our guest, Lord Wenlock. (Cheers.) Permit me, in the first place, to express to you my very high appreciation of the compliment which you have paid me in allowing me to preside on this occasion. This is, I take it, a gathering of Yorkshiremen, and I am oppressed by the consciousness that I cannot pretend to a connection with that illustrious country. I have to thank you for conferring that imperfection, and I have no doubt that you have been good enough to think of me as your chairman this evening from the fact that for four years Lord Wenlock and I served the Queen together in India, and that I may, therefore, be supposed to be able to speak with some authority as to the manner in which he discharged the important trust committed to him in that country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I am, indeed, glad to bear witness to the manner in which Lord Wenlock performed the responsible duties which belonged to him as Governor of the Presidency of Madras, and to the high reputation which he has left behind him in India. (Hear, hear.) I am glad indeed to look back to the time when Lord Wenlock and I were in India together, and to think that during those years our relations were those of absolutely unclouded confidence and trust—I hope I may say upon both sides. (Hear, hear.) We in this country are, perhaps, not always able to realise the magnitude of the problems with which those who are connected with public affairs in India are confronted. Take one fact. While Lord Wenlock and I were in India, a census was taken, and we found that in the decade which had passed nolens volens thirty-three millions of people had been added to the population, for which the British Government had become responsible. That is a population equal to that of the whole of Great Britain. Now, the effect of our rule in India has been to maintain peace, to control those pestilences which formerly devastated the country, and, to a certain extent, to control those periodical scarcities which in former years occasioned such immense loss of life. But in spite of all that the population does continue to press upon the limits of subsistence. At this moment the gravest apprehensions are felt as to the possibility of preventing great loss of human life from a failure of the means of supporting the people of the country. I well remember that almost immediately after Lord Wenlock's arrival in India a period of considerable scarcity arose in the Presidency of Madras, and those who were watching the newly arrived Governor were not slow to take notice of the manner in which he once addressed himself to the task of dealing with the difficulties which had arisen. (Hear, hear.) I may use a familiar expressions—he at once took his coat off, and went to work in earnest. (Cheers.) But the troubles which arose in his first year of office were child's play compared with the scarcity which visited several districts of the Presidency in his second year of office, and it will long be remembered how, upon that occasion, Lord Wenlock took no less than thirteen tours in the Presidency, for the express purpose of satisfying himself presonally as to the measures which were being taken in order to cope with the very serious famine which had arisen. (Cheers.) No day was too long for him; no place too remote for him to make himself acquainted with the measures that were being taken to deal with this emergency. (Cheers.) It was Lord Wenlock's policy to not merely tide over the difficulty that had arisen. He set himself to do a great deal more. In India, although you cannot sketch the soil of one country, you can do a great deal to increase its producing powers, and you can so, above all, by vast works of irrigation, which do not cease with the year, will do much for the credit of our administration in India than almost any public work which we have accomplished. (Hear, hear.) In the Presidency of Madras, Lord Wenlock undertook with great courage to construct useful works of irrigation.

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND FINANCE.

Then there is the extension of the railway system of India. (Hear, hear.) Railways in India are of value not only because they are advantageous for the commerce of the country, not only because they improve the means of locomotion, but because the surplus food products of one part of the country can be conveyed by means of them to those other parts of the country in which there is a deficiency in the food supply. Lord Wenlock's administration will certainly be gratefully remembered in connection with the construction of a number of extremely useful railway lines, notably those which completed the narrow gauge system in the southern part of India and that great East Coast Railway, the success of which he had so much at heart and which will, I hope before long, give us direct through railway communication between Madras and Calcutta. I will, in addition, only refer to what was accomplished during Lord Wenlock's term of office in the promotion of education—higher education, lower education, and technical education—and to the excellent work that was done, especially in large cities in the way of improving the sanitary condition of the people, in the way of giving them what is most necessary in that country, a supply of pure water. When to these things I add that Lord Wenlock left the finances of the Presidency in admirable order, I shall have said enough to show you that his record as a Governor of the great Presidency of Madras was an unimpeachable one. (Cheers.) In his presence it would not be becoming or agreeable to him that I should dwell upon his personal qualities. But you who have been the neighbours of his life would be the first to mark when I say his energy, his tact, and his determination to see things for himself, all of them left the most favourable impression upon those whose good fortune it was to work under his directions in the Presidency of Madras. I am sure it must have been with no little pang that Lord Wenlock laid aside a task he was performing with so much credit to himself; but I dare say he will not dispute the old saying that there is no moment happier in a man's life than that when he lays down the burden of office, after years of toil abroad he returns once more to his own fireside. (Hear, hear.) And although his lot was cast amidst some of the most beautiful places in India, I feel sure none of them ever seemed so beautiful or so attractive as his own home at Escrick, when, after five years of absence, he found himself once more at his door. And it must have been beyond measure delightful to him to feel that his return was welcomed, it has been welcomed, by his friends and neighbours, some of whom at all events are gathering in this room to-night.

VENEZUELA AND THE TRANSVAAL.

I do not propose, on this occasion to trouble you either with reminiscences of the last session, or with a forecast of the legislation of next year. I would rather, if you will bear with me for a moment, say a very few words about one or two of those questions of foreign policy which have absorbed so large a share of public attention of late. (Hear, hear.) I suppose there has never been a period in which questions of foreign policy have occupied so large a space in the public attention as they have in the period which has passed since the Unionist Government took office. In Venezuela and in the Transvaal we have had grave international complications; in the territories of the Chartered Company we have had a very serious uprising of the native races; in Egypt we have had military operations upon a considerable scale, undertaken with the countenance and approval, and involving to a great extent the credit of the Government of this country; and in Eastern Europe the Eastern question has remained with us in a more accentuated shape than ever. These troubles, although they arise suddenly, I am sorry to say, pass off gradually, and slowly, and perhaps, the most we can say is that some, at all events, of these particular troubles are at this moment less threatening than they were a few months ago. In the Transvaal the confidence rudely shaken by the unfortunate Jameson raid is slowly reviving. (Hear, hear.) In Rhodesia the native rebellion, owing to the vigorous resistance offered to it by our colonists, supported by a small contingent of Imperial troops, appears to be for the moment, at any rate at an end. (Hear, hear.) As for Venezuela, I do not think that I should have ventured to refer to it had it not been for a very remarkable statement made not far from here within the last few days by a high legal and Parliamentary authority—I mean Sir Edward Clarke. (Hear, hear.) I observe that in a speech delivered at York Sir Edward Clarke is reported to have said of the Venezuelan dispute that in his belief no honest or impartial arbitrator could decide in favour of the claims of this country. These are very startling and serious words. I am given to understand, on what I believe to be good authority, that Sir Edward Clarke intended them to refer not to the claims as a whole put forward by the British Government to territory in Venezuela, but to the particular and specific claim that certain disricts more or less should be excluded from any arbitrations into which we might enter. Now, I need not point out to you that that is a point of comparatively minor importance, a point with regard to which there is room for a very wide difference of opinion; but if we come to the claims to territory as a whole put forward by your Governmeent, I do earnesly entreat you to believe that they are claims which were not put forward without most careful investigation, and that we, at any rate, believe that most of them are capable of being supported by satisfactory evidence. (Chegrs.) There is reason to hope that the time may be approaching when these questions will be dealt with, as I believe—as I believe all of us in principle wish that they shall be dealt with—by arbitration, or by amicable compromise upon suitable conditions. (Hear, hear.) When that time comes we shall go into Court, not, of course, for a moment, believing that every point will be given in our favour, but confident, at any rate, that our claims will be found to be supported by evidence based upon well-established principles of international law. (Cheers.)

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

With regard to South-Eastern Europe, he would, indeed, be an able man who would tell you confidently that the outlook in that part of the world had become much more hopeful of late. We have still, alas! to rely upon external pressure, and I hope there may be reason for believing that pressure of that kind is likely to be more successfully applied in the near future than has yet been the case. (Hear, hear.) If I may be allowed to condense my advice into a couple of sentences I would beg you not to ask the Government of this country to attempt strong measures unless you are first satisfied that we are bound to take such measures; and, in the next place, that those measures are likely to have the results which you wish them to have. (Hear, hear.) You have heard a great deal of our international obligations in the East. I hope we have all found out by this time that our engagement with the Sultan was a conditional engagement. I hope we have all found out that as the Sultan has not fulfilled his side of the obligation, as he has not carried out those reforms which he undertook to carry out, as his dominions are not being attacked by any one, and as he has not asked us to protect him, I hope we have all found that under those circumstances our protectorate over the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan is not a protectorate that need keep us from sleeping at nights. Then there is the question of our moral obligation to interfere, and there comes in what is described as the doctrine of reparation. We are told that because upon two occasions this country was instrumental in saving Turky from the fate which might have over taken her, because we intervened in her favour at the time of the Crimean war, and again at the time of the Berlin Treaty, that we now owe it as reparation to her subjects to intervene forcibly for the purpose of coercing the Sultan. Now, I ask you whether, assuming, which I do not go the length of saying that in the Berlin Treaty we were mistaken in the anticipations we formed of the future conduct of the Porte, I ask you whether that would justify us in attempting an intervention that would have the effect of possibly bringing upon the whole of Europe all the horrors of a great war. I confess I am horrified at the levity with which these proposals are made. (Hear, hear.) People talk of clearing out the Turk, of deposing the Sultan as if you had only to apply a sponge to the map of Europe in order to bring these results about. In the first place, there is the Sultan, who may be a very cruel ruler, but he is the head of the Mohammedan population of the world. He has shown that although he is powerless to prevent massacres and atrocities, he can, by moving his little finger, bring about a recrudescence of those massacres and atrocities. He has command of an army of some 300,000 or 400,000 men, badly disciplined may be, badly paid certainly—(laughter)—but they are men who have shown themselves to be fanatical, and brave to a degree. Now, supposing you have got over the difficulty with the Sultan, there is another fence beyond. (Hear, hear.) That is the Powers of Europe. (Cheers.) If one thing is clearer than another it is that the Powers of Europe object to any single-handed action on the part of ourselves, or any other Power. (Cheers.) That object for a very good reason. (Hear, hear.) It is because they know that any single-handed action of that kind would bring about a general outbreak of hostilities in Europe. We are told that that is a very cynical view. I do not agree with that. (Hear, hear.) A great European diplomatist once said that if the Turk had not existed, it would have been necessary to have invented him. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) He may be a very bad necessity, but if you get rid of him what are you going to put in his place? (Hear, hear.) The greatest disaster that could possibly befall us, it is generally admitted, is a European war. (Hear, hear.) It is no use to employ threatening language unless you are prepared to back it up. I hope you will make up your minds that it is no use barking unless you are prepared to bite. (Cheers.)

THE BRITISH ARMY: EFFICIENT, BUT SMALL.

I happen to have control of a department that has something to do with the biting part of the business. And what I want to impress upon you is this, that although we have a very efficient Army—an Army that is more efficient at the present time, under the distinguished soldier who is at its head, and over which he has become even more efficient year by year—although our army is so efficient, it must be remembered that our Army is a very small one—an Army which has a great many duties to perform and great obligations to meet. (Cheers.) If, in addition to its present liabilities, you desire to throw upon the British Army the additional liability of undertaking these quixotic enterprises in different parts of the world, we shall have to come to Parliament for Army Estimates exceeding by a great many millions those which it is already our duty to submit to the House of Commons in each year. I am not at all sure that I should not be justified in saying that if our policy is to be a policy of that kind it would be our duty to consider whether we can provide you with the kind of army which you will require by means of the system of voluntary enlistment such as that which now obtains, and whether we shall not have to look in the face the great problem of compulsory service. I hope you will agree with me that isolated intervention in the south-east of Europe could be isolated fully, and that Her Majesty's Government is well-advised in depending on the Concert of the Great Powers—the Concert which I firmly believe is destined in the end to prevail. (Hear, hear.) It may move slowly. It may be extremely annoying to us to find that it sometimes seems to be only marking time; but it will prevail, because there is behind it the great law of which the Prime Minister spoke at his memorable speech at the Mansion House last year—the law which condemns to decrepitude and death those Powers which, because they are corrupt and cruel and vicious, have shown themselves unworthy of the great trust committed to them by Providence. (Cheers.) Before I sit down, will you allow me to say one word about another military matter? I refer to the operations which have lately been carried on in the Valley of the Nile. (hear, hear, and cheers.) We told you frankly what was to be done. And now the thing has been done—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—and been done, I venture to think, in a manner most creditable to the Egyptian Government, and above all to the distinguished officer who commanded the Egyptian army. I frequently hear it said, Why don't you go on to Khartoum, and finally break up the power of the Khalifa? I think that is an extremely unwise suggestion. There is a French proverb in which there is a good deal of wisdom, to the effect that "The better is the enemy of the good." Now, we have done, or rather the

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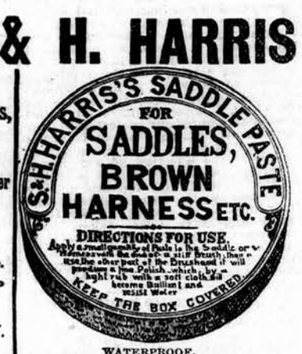

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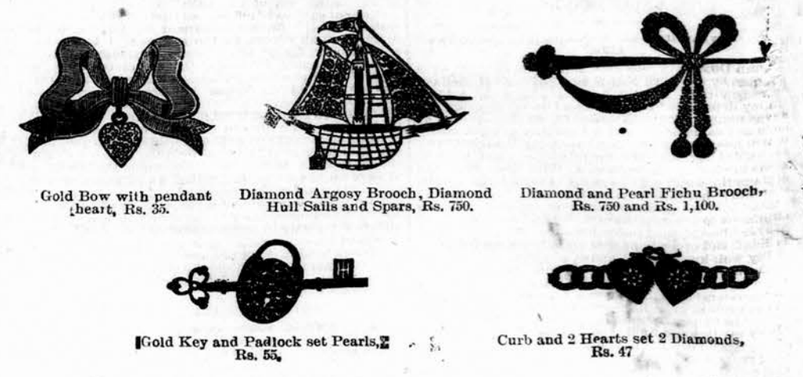

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